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Washington Report

Irvin P. Schloss, Editor

American Foundation for the Blind

January–February 1969

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

On January 3 the 91st Congress convened and began organizing the various committees which process legislation before it is acted upon by the full House of Representatives or Senate. The Democrats remain the majority party in both houses, and retain the chairmanship and the majority of members of all committees. Since the assignment of members to committees and their subcommittees will not be completed until sometime in March, a complete list of the membership of committees handling legislation of specific interest to readers will be published in a subsequent issue of *Washington Report.*

Rep. John McCormack (D–Mass.) was re-elected Speaker of the House. Rep. Carl Albert (D–Okla.) and Rep. Hale Boggs (D–La.) were re-elected majority leader and assistant majority leader (whip), respectively, and Rep. Gerald Ford (R–Mich.) and Rep. Leslie Arends (R–Ill.) were re-elected minority leader and assistant minority leader (whip), respectively.

Vice President Spiro T. Agnew will serve as president of the Senate. Senator Richard B. Russell (D–Ga.) was elected president *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Senator Mike Mansfield (D–Mont.), who succeeded former President Lyndon B. Johnson as majority leader of the Senate in 1961, was re-elected to that post. In a contested election, Senator Edward Kennedy (D–Mass.) defeated Senator Russell Long (D–La.) for the position of assistant majority leader (whip).

On the Republican side, Senator Everett McK. Dirksen (R–Ill.) was re-elected minority leader, and Senator Hugh Scott (R–Pa.) defeated Senator Roman L. Hruska (R–Nebr.) for the position of assistant minority leader (whip).

Members of the House of Representatives introduced some 1,500 bills on the first two days of the new Congress. Many of these are of specific interest and include extension of the provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, amendment of disability insurance provisions of the Social Security Act for blind persons; provision of an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer supporting a blind dependent; allowance of a deduction to a disabled person of up to $600 for the cost of transportation to and from work; and provision of an additional exemption of $600 for a taxpayer who is disabled. Numerous bills were introduced increasing the present personal exemption from $600 to varying amounts, including the additional exemption for old age and blindness.

Education

Before the organization into subcommittees was complete the full House Committee on Education and Labor began public hearings on H.R. 514, a bill to extend the provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act until June 30, 1975. The Committee heard testimony from Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen before he left office. Organizations interested in programs for handicapped children were scheduled to testify on February 17 and 18.

The provisions relating to educational programs for handicapped children are under Titles I, III, and VI of the ESEA as well as Public Law 88-164, the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act. Title I of ESEA contains special authority for grants to state-supported schools for the handicapped and Title III earmarks 15 percent of the authorization for supplementary centers and services for the use of educational programs for handicapped children. All of the Title VI programs–assistance to the states, regional resource centers, centers and services for deaf-blind children, and recruitment and information programs–are extended by H.R. 514. The research and demonstration program under Title III of P.L. 88-164 is also extended.

Personnel training provisions of P.L. 88-164, the instructional media program under P.L. 85-905, and the handicapped children's early education

program under P.L. 90-538 are not extended by the bill. Although the authority for these programs does not expire at the same time as those in the ESEA, the American Foundation for the Blind and other interested organizations are recommending extension of these programs to June 30, 1975, now.

Tax Legislation

On February 18, the House Committee on Ways and Means began extensive hearings on Internal Revenue legislation. It is expected that efforts will be made toward tax reform and that the Administration's tax reform proposals will have some impact on the course of the hearings. In 1963, the Treasury Department proposed limiting existing deductions for charitable contributions but no restrictive changes were made by the Congress.

The Committee is scheduled to deal with the questions of tax exempt foundations first and then of charitable contributions. After completion of hearings on these two subjects, the Committee plans to study additional aspects of tax legislation.

Two bills of specific interest have been introduced and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 424, introduced by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D–Ark.), chairman of the Committee, would allow a disabled individual to deduct up to $600 for the actual cost of transportation to and from work. The bill defines a disabled individual as one who is within the legal definition of blindness or who is disabled by the loss or loss of the use of one or more extremities rendering him unable to use ordinary public transportation during the entire taxable year. This bill also authorizes an additional $600 exemption for a taxpayer who is disabled and for a disabled spouse.

H.R. 983, introduced by Rep. Hale Boggs (D–La.), would authorize an additional exemption of $600 for a taxpayer supporting a blind dependent. At present, the additional exemption for blindness is limited to the taxpayer himself and a dependent blind spouse.

Social Security

A number of bills have been introduced to make blind persons eligible for disability insurance under the Social Security Act with six quarters in covered employment and without regard to the individual's ability to engage in substantial gainful activity. One of these bills, H.R. 3782, was introduced by Representative James A. Burke (D–Mass.), a member of the House Ways and Means Committee. Since the Social Security Amendments of 1967 altered the definition of blindness to conform with the 20/200 definition used in Internal Revenue legislation, this provision is no longer contained in the bill introduced in the new Congress.

In the past, legislation liberalizing disability insurance for blind persons was added by the Senate and considered in conference between members of the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means. Conferees liberalized the provisions each time but never accepted elimination of "inability to engage in substantial gainful activity" as a criterion of eligibility for blind persons.

The Administration's Social Security bill during the 90th Congress would have made disability insurance beneficiaries eligible for coverage by Medicare under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, but the Congress deferred action on this provision by requesting a study. In the 91st Congress a number of bills have been introduced with varying provisions which would make disabled individuals eligible for some form of Medicare coverage.

H.R. 287, introduced by Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga (D–Hawaii), would make individuals 21 years of age and over, who are within the definition of disability contained in Section 223 of the Act eligible for hospital insurance under Part A of Title XVIII, regardless of whether or not they are entitled to receive cash benefits. Other bills concerning Medicare coverage for disabled individuals will be covered in subsequent issues.

A number of bills have been introduced to liberalize the definition of disability in Title II of the Social Security Act, to include inability to work at an occupation in which the individual has been employed for a number of years. H.R. 183, introduced by Rep. John D. Dingell (D–Mich.), would alter the definition of disability to read as follows:

> inability of an individual, by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months, to engage in a substantial gainful activity which is the same as or similar to the occupation or employment last performed by him on a regular basis before the onset of such impairment

Several bills have been introduced to liberalize the provisions of the Social Security Amendments of 1967 regarding benefits for disabled widows. H.R. 181, also introduced by Congressman Dingell, would

make it possible for a qualified disabled widow to receive cash benefits at any age. At present, a disabled widow must be 50 years of age to receive cash benefits.

An amendment to Titles X and XVI of the Social Security Act regarding public assistance payments to the blind would make it possible for a blind person to continue receiving public assistance payments although he earns up to $300 a month. This liberalization of the exempt earnings provision affecting blind welfare recipients is contained in H.R. 413 which was introduced by Rep. John Buchanan (R–Ala.). At present, up to $75 a month and one-half of monthly earnings over that amount must be disregarded in determining a blind person's need for public assistance.

Copyright Legislation

In the 90th Congress, subcommittees of both the House and Senate Judiciary Committees held extensive hearings on legislation to revise copyright laws. Various individuals and organizations involved in volunteer recording activities for blind persons were concerned as to whether or not the pending legislation would restrict their activities. However, representatives of the American Foundation for the Blind and the National Federation of the Blind consulted with staff members of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress and were assured that no restriction on volunteer recording of literature for the use of blind persons was intended. As a means of reassuring interested organizations it was suggested that clarifying language in the report accompanying the Senate bill would be desirable. Accordingly, a suggested wording of the legislation was submitted to Senator John L. McClellan (D–Ala.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, for possible inclusion in the report accompanying his bill in the 91st Congress, S. 543.

The suggested wording was as follows:

> Another special instance illustrating the application of the fair use doctrine pertains to the making of copies or phonorecords of works in the special forms needed for the use of blind persons. Those special forms, such as copies in braille and phonorecords of oral readings (talking books), are not usually made by the publishers for commercial distribution. For the most part, such copies and phonorecords are made by the Library of Congress' Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped with permission obtained from the copyright owners, and are circulated to blind persons through regional libraries covering the nation. In addition, such copies and phonorecords are made locally by individual volunteers for the use of blind persons in their communities, and the Library of Congress conducts a program for training such volunteers. While the making of multiple copies of phonorecords of a work for general circulation requires the permission of the copyright owner, the making of a single copy or phonorecord by an individual as a free service for a blind person would properly be considered a fair use under section 107.

Helen Keller Center

The Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1967 provided for the establishment and operation of the National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults. Senator George Murphy (R–Calif.), has introduced a bill, co-sponsored by Senators Peter H. Dominick (R–Colo.), Jacob K. Javits (R–N.Y.), and Winston L. Prouty (R–Vt.), to rename the Center the Helen Keller Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults. All of the sponsors of the bill, S. 762, are members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to which the bill was referred for consideration.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

Former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen is returning to the University of Michigan as Dean of the School of Education. He will succeed Willard C. Olson, who retires on July 1. Cohen will serve in the interim as Dean-designate.

Secretary Cohen has been on leave as a professor of public welfare administration in the U–M School of Social Work since 1961, when President Kennedy appointed him Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for Legislation. He joined the U–M faculty in 1956 after 20 years with the Social Security Administration. Cohen was instrumental in the preparation of the original social security legislation.

The new Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Robert H. Finch, Lieutenant Governor of California before joining the Nixon Cabinet, was born in 1925, and received the A.B. degree in political science from Occidental College and the LL.B. and J.D. degrees from the University of Southern California Law School.

Mr. Finch served as campaign director for President Nixon's 1960 campaign and for Senator George Murphy's election campaign in 1964.

On February 6, Secretary Finch announced the promotion of Dr. Edward B. Cross, Director of HEW's Office of Health and Medical Care. to Assistant Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service. Dr. Cross, 46, is the first Negro physician to attain this rank in the Public Health Service. He had served as a PHS Commissioned Officer since 1952 and in his present position since July 1968.

Establishment of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences as one of the National Institutes of Health was announced on January 12. NIEHS is the NIH unit that studies health hazards in man's environment. It was formerly a division in NIH.

The headquarters and research center of NIEHS are at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. The new institute is the only major NIH component located away from NIH's Bethesda headquarters.

The recently appointed National Advisory Council on Vocational Education held its first meeting in Washington, D.C., on February 13. The Council, required by the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 met to organize and discuss implementation of the sweeping new vocational education legislation, which authorizes approximately $3.2 billion in federal funds during a four year period.

The 21-member Council is composed of three representatives of labor and management, three familiar with manpower problems and administration of manpower programs, four with knowledge about administration of state and local vocational education programs, one experienced in the education and training of handicapped persons, two who are familiar with special problems and needs of the disadvantaged, one with special knowledge of post-secondary and adult programs, and seven representatives of the general public. The representative experienced in the education and training of handicapped persons is Oliver P. Kolstoe, Professor of Special Education, Colorado State College, Greeley, Colorado. His appointment expires January 17, 1970.

Nearly 257,000 students who need financial help to attend college will be assisted by the federally supported College Work-Study Program during the first six months of 1969. Approximately $66.5 million will be made available by the U.S. Office of Education to 1,855 colleges and universities in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands to meet 80 percent of student payrolls. A student's college or university, or an approved off-campus agency will provide 20 percent.

Students may work up to 15 hours a week while in school and up to 40 hours a week during summer or other vacation periods. Employment may be in such on-campus jobs as teacher assistant, library aide, laboratory assistant, maintenance worker, or administrative aide. Off-campus employment may be for public or private nonprofit agencies in such activities as health, welfare, education, and recreation.

Any student unable to enter or to continue in college for lack of funds may apply for a job under the College Work-Study Program to the financial aid officer of a participating college.

Grants to strengthen education programs and related services for more than 100,000 handicapped children in approximately 1,000 state-operated and state-supported schools throughout the country have been announced by the U.S. Office of Education.

According to Associate Commissioner James J. Gallagher of the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, the grants will include all fifty states, Puerto Rico, and Guam. The funds will be distributed to state agencies according to a formula based on average daily attendance of handicapped children in special schools operated or supported by the agencies.

The Congress has appropriated $29.7 million for this program for fiscal year 1969 under a section of Public Law 89-313 which authorizes support of projects that develop and expand educational services to handicapped children.

Washington Report is published bimonthly by the American Foundation for the Blind to report Congressional activity on legislation affecting blind persons and those who work with blind persons, as well as the action, of the federal agencies administering related programs. AFB national headquarters are at 15 West 16th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011. A local office is maintained at 711 14th Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20005. All material appearing herein may be quoted in whole or in part provided credit is given the source.

Washington Report

Irvin P. Schloss, Editor

American Foundation for the Blind

March–April 1969
Supplement 1

This supplement to the WASHINGTON REPORT contains the membership for the 91st Congress of committees which handle legislation affecting programs for blind persons. It is suggested that readers keep this supplement for ready reference. Changes in the membership of committees will be reported in regular issues of the WASHINGTON REPORT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Appropriations

The Committee on Appropriations processes the budgets of all federal agencies and approves the actual appropriation of funds to implement programs that Congress has authorized through the action of other committees. Thus by controlling the amount of money allotted, this Committee controls the effectiveness of programs.

George H. Mahon (D–Tex.), Chairman

Democrats: Michael J. Kirwan, Ohio; Jamie L. Whitten, Miss.; George W. Andrews, Ala.; John J. Rooney, N.Y.; Robert L. F. Sikes, Fla.; Otto E. Passman, La.; Joe L. Evins, Tenn.; Edward P. Boland, Mass.; William H. Natcher, Ky.; Daniel J. Flood, Pa.; Tom Steed, Okla.; George E. Shipley, Ill.; John M. Slack, Jr., W. Va.; John J. Flynt, Jr., Ga.; Neal Smith, Iowa; Robert N. Giaimo, Conn.; Julia Butler Hansen, Wash.; Charles S. Joelson, N.J.; Joseph P. Addabbo, N.Y.; John J. McFall, Calif; W. R. Hull, Jr., Mo.; Jeffery Cohelan, Calif.; Edward J. Patten, N.J.; Clarence D. Long, Md.; John O. Marsh, Jr., Va.; Sidney R. Yates, Ill.; Bob Casey, Tex.; David Pryor, Ark.; Frank Evans, Colo.

Republicans: Frank T. Bow, Ohio; Charles R. Jonas, N.C.; Elford A. Cederberg, Mich.; Glenard P. Lipscomb, Calif.; John J. Rhodes, Ariz.; William E. Minshall, Ohio; Robert H. Michel, Ill.; Silvio O. Conte, Mass.; Odin Langen, Minn.; Ben Reifel, S.D.; Glenn R. Davis, Wisc.; Howard W. Robison, N.Y.; Garner E. Shriver, Kans.; Joseph M. McDade, Pa.; Mark Andrews, N.D.; Louis C. Wyman, N.H.; Burt L. Talcott, Calif.; Charlotte T. Reid, Ill.; Donald W. Reigle, Jr., Mich.; Wendell Wyatt, Ore.; Jack Edwards, Ala.

The Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare is of special interest.

Democrats: Mr. Flood, Chairman; Mr. Natcher; Mr. Smith; Mr. Hull; Mr. Casey.
Republicans: Mr. Michel, Mr. Shriver, Mrs. Reid.

The Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, which controls appropriations for the Books for the Blind programs of the Library of Congress is also of interest.

Democrats: Mr. Andrews of Alabama, Chairman; Mr. Steed; Mr. Kirwan; Mr. Yates; Mr. Casey.
Republicans: Mr. Andrews of North Dakota; Mr. Langen; Mr. Reifel; Mr. Wyman.

Education and Labor

The Committee on Education and Labor has jurisdiction over programs for education, labor, rehabilitation and the aging.

Carl D. Perkins (D–Ky.), Chairman

Democrats: Edith Green, Ore.; Frank Thompson, Jr., N.J.; John H. Dent, Pa.; Roman C. Pucinski, Ill.; Dominick V. Daniels, N.J.; John Brademas, Ind.; James G. O'Hara, Mich.; Hugh L. Carey, N.Y.; Augustus F. Hawkins, Calif.; William D. Ford, Mich.; William D. Hathaway, Me.; Patsy T. Mink, Hawaii; James H. Scheuer, N.Y.; Lloyd Meeds, Wash.; Phillip Burton, Calif.; Joseph M. Gaydos, Pa.; Louis Stokes, Ohio; William Clay, Miss.; Adam C. Powell, N.Y.

Republicans: William H. Ayres, Ohio; Albert H. Quie, Minn.; John M. Ashbrook, Ohio; Alphonzo Bell, Calif; Ogden R. Reid, N.Y.; John N. Erlenborn, Ill.; William J. Scherle, Iowa; John Dellenback, Ore.; Marvin L. Esch, Mich.; Edwin D. Eshleman, Pa.; William A. Steiger, Wisc.; James M. Collins, Texas; Earl F. Landgrebe, Ind.; Orval Hansen, Idaho; Earl B. Ruth, N.C.

The membership of the six subcommittees of the Committee on Education and Labor is listed below:

Special Subcommittee on Education

Democrats: Mrs. Green, Chairman; Mr. Brademas; Mr. Carey; Mr. Hathaway; Mr. Burton; Mr. Thompson; Mr. Scheuer; Mr. Stokes; Mr. Clay.

Republicans: Mr. Quie; Mr. Reid; Mr. Erlenborn; Mr. Esch; Mr. Dellenback; Mr. Scherle; Mr. Steiger.

Special Subcommittee on Labor

Democrats: Mr. Thompson, Chairman; Mr. O'Hara; Mr. Carey; Mr. Scheuer; Mr. Ford; Mr. Gaydos; Mr. Stokes; Mr. Clay.

Republicans: Mr. Ashbrook; Mr. Reid; Mr. Dellenback; Mr. Eshleman; Mr. Hansen; Mr. Ruth.

General Subcommittee on Labor

Democrats: Mr. Dent, Chairman; Mr. Pucinski; Mr. Hawkins; Mrs. Mink; Mr. Burton; Mr. Stokes; Mr. Clay; Mr. Powell.

Republicans: Mr. Erlenborn; Mr. Bell; Mr. Scherle; Mr. Ashbrook; Mr. Esch; Mr. Landgrebe.

General Subcommittee on Education

Democrats: Mr. Pucinski, Chairman; Mr. Carey; Mr. Ford; Mr. Meeds; Mr. O'Hara; Mr. Hawkins; Mr. Hathaway; Mrs. Mink.

Republicans: Mr. Bell; Mr. Ashbrook; Mr. Quie; Mr. Dellenback; Mr. Eshleman; Mr. Ruth.

Select Subcommittee on Labor

Democrats: Mr. Daniels, Chairman; Mr. O'Hara; Mr. Hathaway; Mr. Ford; Mr. Meeds; Mr. Burton; Mrs. Green; Mr. Hawkins; Mr. Gaydos.

Republicans: Mr. Scherle; Mr. Quie; Mr. Esch; Mr. Steiger; Mr. Erlenborn; Mr. Eshleman; Mr. Collins.

Select Subcommittee on Education

Democrats: Mr. Brademas, Chairman; Mr. Daniels; Mr. Dent; Mrs. Mink; Mr. Meeds; Mr. Scheuer; Mr. Gaydos; Mr. Powell.

Republicans: Mr. Reid; Mr. Bell; Mr. Steiger; Mr. Collins; Mr. Landgrebe; Mr. Hansen.

The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member are ex officio members of all the subcommittees.

House Administration

The Committee on House Administration is primarily concerned with matters involving printing, expense account vouchers, and various housekeeping functions of the House of Representatives. It has jurisdication over legislation involving the Library of Congress and thus the Books for the Blind program administered by that agency.

Samuel N. Friedel (D–Md.), Chairman

Democrats: Wayne L. Hays, Ohio; Frank Thompson, Jr., N.J.; Watkins M. Abbitt, Va.; Joe D. Waggonner, Jr., La.; John H. Dent, Pa.; Lucien N. Nedzi, Mich.; John Brademas, Ind.; John W. Davis, Ga.; Kenneth J. Gray, Ill.; Augustus F. Hawkins, Calif.; Tom S. Gettys, S.C.; Jonathan B. Bingham, N.Y.; Bertram L. Podell, N.Y.
Republicans: Glenard P. Lipscomb, Calif.; Samuel L. Devine, Ohio; William L. Dickinson, Ala.; James C. Cleveland, N.H.; John Kyl, Iowa; Fred Schwengel, Iowa; Robert C. McEwen, N.Y.; James Harvey, Mich.; Jerry L. Pettis, Calif.; Orval Hansen, Idaho.

The Subcommittee on Library and Memorials has the following members:

Democrats: Mr. Thompson, Chairman; Mr. Gray; Mr. Brademas; Mr. Bingham.
Republicans: Mr. Schwengel; Mr. Harvey.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has jurisdiction, among other things, over substantive legislation affecting the Public Health Service and the National Institutes of Health, as well as travel concessions for blind persons and others.

Harley O. Staggers (D–W.Va.), Chairman

Democrats: Samuel N. Friedel, Md.; Torbert H. MacDonald, Mass.; John Jarman, Okla.; John E. Moss, Calif; John D. Dingell, Mich.; Paul G. Rogers, Fla.; Lionel Van Deerlin, Calif.; J. J. Pickle, Texas; Fred B. Rooney, Pa.; John M. Murphy, N.Y.; David E. Satterfield III, Va.; Daniel J. Ronan, Ill.; Brock Adams, Wash.; Richard L. Ottinger, N.Y.; Ray Blanton, Tenn.; W. S. Stuckey, Jr., Ga.; Peter N. Kyros, Me.; Bob Eckhardt, Texas; Robert O. Tiernan, R.I.; Richardson Preyer, N.C.
Republicans: William L. Springer, Ill.; Samuel L. Devine, Ohio; Ancher Nelsen, Minn.; Hastings Keith, Mass.; Glenn Cunningham, Nebr.; James T. Broyhill, N.C.; James Harvey, Mich.; Albert W. Watson, S.C.; Tim Lee Carter, Ky.; G. Robert Watkins, Pa.; Donald G. Brotzman, Colo.; Clarence J. Brown, Jr., Ohio; Dan Kuykendall, Tenn.; Joe Skubitz, Kans.; Fletcher Thompson, Ga.; James F. Hastings, N.Y.

The subcommittees of interest are:

Transportation and Aeronautics

Democrats: Mr. Friedel, Chairman; Mr. Dingell; Mr. Pickle; Mr. Ronan; Mr. Adams.
Republicans: Mr. Devine; Mr. Cunningham; Mr. Watson; Mr. Kuykendall.

Public Health and Welfare

Democrats: Mr. Jarman, Chairman; Mr. Rogers; Mr. Satterfield; Mr. Kyros; Mr. Preyer.
Republicans: Mr. Nelsen; Mr. Carter; Mr. Skubitz; Mr. Hastings.

Post Office and Civil Service

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service has jurisdiction over postal rates and special legislation to facilitate government employment of handicapped persons.

Thaddeus J. Dulski (D–N.Y.), Chairman

Democrats: David N. Henderson, N.C.; Arnold Olsen, Mont.; Morris K. Udall, Ariz.; Dominick V. Daniels, N.J.; Robert N. C. Nix, Pa.; James M. Hanley, N.Y.; Charles H. Wilson, Calif.; Jerome R. Waldie, Calif.; Richard White, Texas; William D. Ford, Mich.; Lee H. Hamilton, Ind.; Frank J. Brasco, N.Y.; Robert O. Tiernan, R.I.; Graham Purcell, Texas.
Republicans: Robert J. Corbett, Pa.; H. R. Gross, Iowa; Glenn Cunningham, Nebr.; Edward J. Derwinski, Ill.; Albert W. Johnson, Pa.; Daniel E. Button, N.Y.; William Lloyd Scott, Va.; James A. McClure, Idaho; Thomas J. Meskill, Conn.; Donald E. Lukens, Ohio; Lawrence J. Hogan, Md.

The subcommittees of interest are:

Manpower and Civil Service

Democrats: Mr. Henderson, Chairman; Mr. Nix; Mr. White; Mr. Hamilton; Mr. Brasco.
Republicans: Mr. Gross; Mr. Derwinski; Mr. Lukens.

Postal Rates

Democrats: Mr. Olsen, Chairman; Mr. Udall; Mr. Purcell; Mr. Hamilton; Mr. Tiernan.
Republicans: Mr. Johnson; Mr. Cunningham; Mr. Button.

Rules

The Committee on Rules has played an increasingly influential role in recent years in controlling the enactment of legislation by the House of Representatives. Following approval of a bill by the substantive committee having jurisdiction over it, the Committee on Rules has the authority to determine when such a bill is to be considered by the House, the length of time the bill may be debated, and whether the bill can be amended on the House floor. The Committee can also decide not to schedule a bill for a vote, thus blocking consideration of a measure by the House.

William M. Colmer (D–Miss.), Chairman

Democrats: Ray J. Madden, Ind.; James J. Delaney, N.Y.; Richard Bolling, Mo.; Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Mass.; B. F. Sisk, Calif.; John Young, Texas; Claude Pepper, Fla.; Spark M. Matsunaga, Hawaii; William R. Anderson, Tenn.
Republicans: H. Allen Smith, Calif.; John B. Anderson, Ill.; Dave Martin, Nebr.; James H. Quillen, Tenn.; Delbert L. Latta, Ohio.

Ways and Means

The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction over tax legislation and therefore handles legislation involving the Social Security Act—old age, survivors, and disability insurance; medicare and medicaid; public assistance; maternal and child welfare services; and unemployment compensation. In addition, the Democratic members of this influential Committee constitute a committee on committees and are responsible for making assignments of Democrats to all other committees of the House of Representatives.

Wilbur D. Mills (D—Ark.), Chairman

Democrats: Hale Boggs, La.; John C. Watts, Ky.; Al Ullman, Ore.; James A. Burke, Mass.; Martha W. Griffiths, Mich.; Dan Rostenkowski, Ill.; Phil M. Landrum, Ga.; Charles A. Vanik, Ohio; Richard H. Fulton, Tenn.; Jacob H. Gilbert, N.Y.; James C. Corman, Calif.; William J. Green, Pa.; Sam M. Gibbons, Fla.

Republicans: John W. Byrnes, Wisc.; James B. Utt, Calif; Jackson E. Betts, Ohio; Jerman T. Schneebeli, Pa.; Harold R. Collier, Ill.; Joel T. Broyhill, Va.; Barber B. Conable, Jr., N.Y.; George Bush, Texas; Rogers C. B. Morton, Md.; Charles E. Chamberlain, Mich.

UNITED STATES SENATE

Appropriations

Richard B. Russell (D—Ga.), Chairman

Democrats: Allen J. Ellender, La.; John L. McClellan, Ark.; Warren G. Magnuson, Wash.; Spessard L. Holland, Fla.; John Stennis, Miss.; John O. Pastore, R.I.; Alan Bible, Nevada; Robert C. Byrd, W. Va.; Gale W. McGee, Wyo.; Mike Mansfield, Montana; William Proxmire, Wisc.; Ralph Yarborough, Texas; Joseph M. Montoya, N.M.

Republicans: Milton R. Young, N.D.; Karl E. Mundt, S.D.; Margaret Chase Smith, Me.; Roman L. Hruska, Nebr.; Gordon Allott, Colo.; Norris Cotton, N.H.; Clifford P. Case, N.J.; Hiram L. Fong, Hawaii; J. Caleb Boggs, Delaware; James B. Pearson, Kans.

The Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare is as follows:

Democrats: Mr. Magnuson, Chairman; Mr. Russell; Mr. Stennis; Mr. Bible; Mr. Byrd; Mr. Holland.

Republicans: Mr. Cotton; Mr. Case; Mr. Fong; Mr. Boggs; Mr. Young.

The Subcommittee on Legislative Branch appropriations is as follows:

Democrats: Mr. Montoya, Chairman; Mr. Proxmire; Mr. Yarborough; Mr. Russell.

Republicans: Mr. Pearson; Mr. Cotton; Mr. Young.

Commerce

The Committee on Commerce has jurisdiction over legislation authorizing travel concessions for blind persons and others.

Warren G. Magnuson (D—Wash.), Chairman

Democrats: John O. Pastore, R.I.; Vance Hartke, Ind.; Philip A. Hart, Mich.; Howard W. Cannon, Nev.; Russell B. Long, La.; Frank E. Moss, Utah; Ernest F. Hollings, S.C.; Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii; Joseph D. Tydings, Md.; William B. Spong, Jr., Va.

Republicans: Norris Cotton, N.H.; Hugh Scott, Pa.; Winston L. Prouty, Vt.; James B. Pearson, Kans.; Robert P. Griffin, Mich.; Clifford P. Hansen, Wyo.; Howard W. Baker, Jr., Tenn.; Charles E. Goodell, N.Y.

Subcommittees of Senate Commerce:

Aviation

Democrats: Mr. Magnuson, Chairman; Mr. Cannon; Mr. Hart; Mr. Hartke; Mr. Hollings; Mr. Inouye; Mr. Tydings.
Republicans: Mr. Cotton; Mr. Prouty; Mr. Pearson; Mr. Hansen; Mr. Baker.

Surface Transportation

Democrats: Mr. Hartke, Chairman; Mr. Cannon; Mr. Moss; Mr. Hollings; Mr. Long; Mr. Tydings.
Republicans: Mr. Prouty; Mr. Scott; Mr. Pearson; Mr. Hansen.

Finance

The Committee on Finance is the Senate counterpart of the House Committee on Ways and Means. It also processes veterans compensation legislation, (the Senate does not have a special committee handling all veterans legislation like the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs).

Russell B. Long (D–La.), Chairman

Democrats: Clinton B. Anderson, N.M.; Albert Gore, Tenn.; Herman E. Talmadge, Ga.; Eugene J. McCarthy, Minn.; Vance Hartke, Ind.; J. W. Fulbright, Ark.; Abraham Ribicoff, Conn.; Fred R. Harris, Okla.; Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Va.
Republicans: John J. Williams, Del.; Wallace F. Bennett, Utah; Carl T. Curtis, Nebr.; Everett M. Dirksen, Ill.; Jack Miller, Iowa; Len B. Jordan, Idaho; Paul J. Fannin, Ariz.

Labor and Public Welfare

The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare is the Senate counterpart of the House Committee on Education and Labor. It also handles legislation on health matters taken care of by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as well as veterans legislation other than compensation and pensions.

Ralph Yarborough (D–Tex.), Chairman

Democrats: Jennings Randolph, W. Va.; Harrison A. Williams, N.J.; Claiborne Pell, R.I.; Edward M. Kennedy, Mass.; Gaylord Nelson, Wisc.; Walter F. Mondale, Minn.; Thomas F. Eagleton, Mo.; Alan Cranston, Calif.; Harold E. Hughes, Iowa.
Republicans: Jacob K. Javits, N.Y.; Winston L. Prouty, Vt.; Peter H. Dominick, Colo.; George Murphy, Calif.; Richard S. Schweiker, Pa.; Henry Bellmon, Okla.; William B. Saxbe, Ohio.

The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has the following subcommittees:

Health

Democrats: Mr. Yarborough, Chairman; Mr. Williams; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Nelson; Mr. Eagleton; Mr. Cranston; Mr. Hughes.
Republicans: Mr. Dominick; Mr. Javits; Mr. Murphy; Mr. Prouty; Mr. Saxbe.

Education

Democrats: Mr. Pell, Chairman; Mr. Yarborough; Mr. Randolph; Mr. Williams; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Mondale; Mr. Eagleton.
Republicans: Mr. Prouty; Mr. Javits; Mr. Dominick; Mr. Murphy; Mr. Schweiker.

Labor

Democrats: Mr. Williams, Chairman; Mr. Randolph; Mr. Pell; Mr. Nelson; Mr. Mondale; Mr. Eagleton; Mr. Cranston.
Republicans: Mr. Javits; Mr. Prouty; Mr. Saxbe; Mr. Bellmon; Mr. Schweiker.

Employment, Manpower, and Poverty

Democrats: Mr. Nelson, Chairman; Mr. Yarborough; Mr. Pell; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Mondale; Mr. Cranston; Mr. Hughes.
Republicans: Mr. Murphy; Mr. Javits; Mr. Prouty; Mr. Dominick; Mr. Bellmon.

Migratory Labor

Democrats: Mr. Mondale, Chairman; Mr. Williams; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Cranston; Mr. Hughes.
Republicans: Mr. Saxbe; Mr. Murphy; Mr. Bellmon; Mr. Schweiker.

Railroad Retirement

Democrats: Mr. Eagleton, Chairman; Mr. Pell; Mr. Nelson; Mr. Hughes.
Republicans: Mr. Bellmon; Mr. Schweiker; Mr. Saxbe.

Veterans' Affairs

Democrats: Mr. Cranston, Chairman; Mr. Yarborough; Mr. Randolph; Mr. Mondale; Mr. Hughes.
Republicans: Mr. Schweiker; Mr. Dominick; Mr. Bellmon.

Indian Education

Democrats: Mr. Kennedy, Chairman; Mr. Yarborough; Mr. Williams; Mr. Mondale.
Republicans: Mr. Dominick; Mr. Bellmon; Mr. Murphy.

Post Office and Civil Service

Gale W. McGee (D–Wyo.), Chairman

Democrats: Ralph Yarborough, Texas; Jennings Randolph, W. Va.; Vance Hartke, Ind.; Quentin N. Burdick, N.D.; Ernest F. Hollings, S.C.; Frank E. Moss, Utah.
Republicans: Hiram L. Fong, Hawaii; J. Caleb Boggs, Del.; Paul J. Fannin, Ariz.; Ted Stevens, Alaska; Henry Bellmon, Okla.

The following subcommittees are of interest:

Postal Affairs

Democrats: Mr. Yarborough, Chairman; Mr. Hartke; Mr. Hollings; Mr. Moss.
Republicans: Mr. Fong; Mr. Boggs; Mr. Fannin.

Civil Service

Democrats: Mr. Randolph, Chairman; Mr. Hartke; Mr. Burdick; Mr. Hollings; Mr. Yarborough; Mr. Moss.
Republicans: Mr. Fong; Mr. Boggs; Mr. Fannin; Mr. Stevens.

Rules and Administration

The Committee on Rules and Administration functions for the Senate in the same way the Committee on House Administration does for the House of Representatives. It also handles some of the procedural matters for the Senate, such as resolutions authorizing studies by other committees, that the House Committee on Rules handles. However, it does not control the order or nature of Senate consideration of legislation reported by other committees as does the House Rules Committee. This Committee processes legislation concerning the Books for the Blind program of the Library of Congress.

B. Everett Jordan (D–N.C.), Chairman

Democrats: Howard W. Cannon, Nev.; Claiborne Pell, R.I.; Robert C. Byrd, W.Va.; James B. Allen, Ala.
Republicans: Carl T. Curtis, Nebr.; John Sherman Cooper, Ky.; Hugh Scott, Pa.; Strom Thurmond, S.C.

The Subcommittee on the Library has the following members:

Democrats: Mr. Jordan, Chairman; Mr. Pell.
Republicans: Mr. Thurmond.

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Washington Report

March–April, 1969

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Education

The first major education bill of the 91st Congress was ordered reported by the House Committee on Education and Labor on March 18. The bill, H.R. 514, would extend the provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act until June 30, 1975 without increases in the authorization of appropriations.

The provisions relating to educational programs for handicapped children are under Titles I, III, and VI of the ESEA as well as Public Law 88-164, the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act. Title I of ESEA contains special authority for grants to state-supported schools for the handicapped and Title III earmarks 15 percent of the authorization for supplementary centers and services for the use of educational programs for handicapped children. All of the Title VI programs, (assistance to the states, regional resource centers, centers and services for deaf-blind children, and recruitment and information programs), are extended by H.R. 514. The research and demonstration program under Title III of P.L. 88-164 is also extended.

In addition, the Committee extended the provisions of P.L. 85-926 which relate to the training of teachers and other specialized personnel needed in educational programs for handicapped children for the same five year period. Another amendment to the bill authorized the training of subprofessional personnel for use in these programs. The Committee authorized the training of supervisory and subprofessional personnel in the special provisions for training personnel needed in physical education and recreation programs for handicapped children, and also authorized the use of contracts, as well as grants for research and demonstration projects in these physical education and recreation programs.

The Administration prefers extension of these programs for two years as opposed to the five years provided for in H.R. 514. It is anticipated that amendments to reduce the time of extension and to make other changes will be offered when the bill reaches the House floor.

New Appointment Authority

On March 4 the Senate passed S. 1022, which requires Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation of individuals who will serve as Administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Service and as the heads of three of its component agencies. The three agency positions are Commissioner of the Assistance Payments Administration, which administers grants to the states for public assistance; the Commissioner of the Medical Services Administration, which administers medicaid under Title XIX of the Social Security Act; and the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration, which administers the vocational rehabilitation program. At present, appointments to all four of these positions are made by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In its report accompanying S. 1022, the Senate Committee on Finance pointed out that appointments to the positions of Commissioner of Education, Commissioner of Social Security, and Surgeon General of Public Health Service, (all of which are equal in the HEW administrative structure to the SRS Administrator), are presently made by the President and require Senate confirmation. Similarly, present law requires Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation of the heads of two of the five SRS component agencies—Commissioner of the Administration on Aging and Chief of the Children's Bureau.

S. 1022 provides for Presidential and Senate action on appointments to the four positions made after February 17, 1969. The bill is still to be acted upon by the House of Representatives.

Social Security

As of March 21 there were 62 bills introduced in the House of Representatives to liberalize eligibility requirements which entitle blind persons to receive cash disability insurance benefits. These bills would make it possible for an individual within the legal definition of blindness to qualify for cash benefits with six quarters of coverage and without regard to his ability to engage in substantial gainful activity.

The National Federation of the Blind, which has taken the lead in recent years in seeking the enactment of this legislation, is attempting to obtain wide support in the House of Representatives through introduction of companion bills. Several members of the House Committee

on Ways and Means, which has jurisdiction over the legislation have now introduced it.

A number of bills have been introduced to liberalize various provisions of the Social Security Act including Medicare under Title XVIII. In addition to H.R. 287, which would extend hospital insurance coverage to individuals over 21 who are under a disability as defined in the Act, but not necessarily entitled to receive cash benefits, there are other bills which would limit comprehensive Medicare coverage to those entitled to receive cash disability benefits. Among these are H.R. 3827 introduced by Rep. Melvin Price (D–Ill.). This bill would make individuals entitled to receive disabled child's and disabled widows benefits eligible. H.R. 3665 introduced by Rep. Leonard Farbstein (D–N.Y.) would make individuals 60 years of age and over, who are entitled to disability insurance benefits, eligible for health benefits under Title XVIII. A number of bills would make it possible for prescription drugs to be covered under the supplementary insurance plan. H.R. 981, introduced by Rep. Hale Boggs (D–La.), is an example of this type of legislation. Two other bills relating to the Medicare program should be noted. One of these, S. 1208, introduced by Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D–Conn.), would make eligible, individuals entitled to Medicare benefits, for coverage of the cost of one annual physical checkup under the supplementary medical insurance plan. Two companion bills, H.R. 7192, (introduced by Rep. Fred Schwengel (R–Iowa), and S. 1209, (introduced by Senator Birch Bayh for himself and 21 other Senators), would make it possible for individuals to be admitted to extended care facilities under the Medicare program, on the basis of outpatient hospital diagnostic findings, without the prerequisite of three days of hospitalization presently in the law.

Income Maintenance

Bills providing for two new approaches to improve income maintenance and income supplementation programs have been introduced in both the House and the Senate. H.R. 1010, introduced by Rep. Phillip Burton (D–Calif.), provides for a minimum income for aged, blind, and disabled persons determined by the difference between their net income from all sources and the applicable minimum wage. This program would be administered by the Social Security Administration. A companion bill, S. 370, was introduced by Senator Jennings Randolph (D–W.Va.). Another approach is provided for in H.R. 6612, introduced by Rep. Hugh Carey (D–N.Y.) for himself and 25 additional congressmen. This bill authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish minimum standards for aid and assistance, taking into account special needs of the various categories of assistance recipients as well as variations of costs in different geographical areas. The difference between present formula grants per recipient and the minimum need established by the Secretary would be granted to the states to cover the additional cost of this program.

In recent years, increases in Social Security and other benefits have not routinely benefitted individuals who also require public assistance to supplement their income. Instead, many states have included these increases in determining the need for public assistance, so that the net amount received by the individual recipient was not increased at all. A bill to correct this is H.R. 4043 which was introduced by Rep. James C. Corman (D–Calif.). This bill provides that increases in Social Security, Rail Road retirement benefits, veterans benefits, and other federal benefits shall be disregarded in determining eligibility for public assistance effective after July 1, 1970.

Collective Bargaining

Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D–Mich.) has introduced legislation to authorize physically handicapped workers in sheltered workshops to organize for collective bargaining purposes under the National Labor Relations Act. The bill, H.R. 9019, covers physically handicapped persons employed in sheltered workshops in "production, job-conditioning, training, and other prevocational preparation, for which wages or like compensation is paid."

The legislation is an attempt to require the National Labor Relations Board to assert jurisdiction in cases involving physically handicapped employees in sheltered workshops. Several decisions of the Board over the years have ruled that assertion of jurisdiction would not effectuate the policies of the Act, despite the fact that the bulk of income to the workshops is the result of production of physically handicapped workers rather than the result of charitable contributions.

It is expected that hearings will be held on Social Security legislation late in the spring or early summer.

Tax Legislation

The House Committee on Ways and Means is continuing public hearings on tax reform legislation, including the question of tax exemption for foundations, deductability of charitable contributions, and tax exemptions and deductions for individuals supporting handicapped dependents. H.R. 3347, introduced by Rep. Charles Vanik (D–Ohio), would allow a taxpayer supporting a mentally retarded or physically handicapped dependent a tax credit of up to $600 for the cost of special education. At present, taxpayers may claim the expense of special education for a mentally or physically handicapped dependent as a medical deduction.

H.R. 546, introduced by Rep. Richard Poff (R–Va.), would disallow deductions for charitable contributions made to organizations which raise funds in more than one state unless the organization makes available to the public full information about its expenditures and program.

Airline Concession

Senator Charles Percy (R–Ill.) has introduced legislation for himself and 32 other Senators to allow special classes of airline passengers to travel for 1/2 fare on a space available basis at other than peak travel hours. The bill, S. 1179, would amend the Federal Aviation Act to authorize airlines to grant this concession to students, the elderly, military personnel, and the handicapped. Passengers in these special classes may be "bumped" at intermediate stops enroute.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

John G. Veneman, 43, was confirmed as Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on March 4. A native of Modesto, California, he attended Arizona State College and the University of Texas. From 1958 to 1962, Veneman served as a member of the Stanislaus County (California) Board of Supervisors and was its chairman in 1960. He was elected to the California State Assembly and served as chairman of the Committee on Revenue and Taxation, the Joint Committee on Medi-Cal Administration (Medicaid), and was a member of the Committee on Social Welfare. He also served on the California State Social Welfare Board.

Veneman is married to the former Nita Baumberger. They have two daughters and a son.

Also confirmed on March 4 was Patricia Reilly Hitt as Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for Community and Field Services. Mrs. Hitt was born in Taft, California, attended public school in Whittier, and was graduated from the University of Southern California with a B.S. degree in education in 1939.

She is a partner in Miller-Hitt Co., and a part owner of Reilly Holdings, an investment company of the John B. Reilly family.

Mrs. Hitt has two sons and was active in community and political affairs.

Creed C. Black, 43, was also confirmed by the Senate on March 4 as Assistant Secretary of HEW for Legislation. He was born in Harlan, Kentucky and was educated in the public schools of Paducah. He received a B.S. in journalism from Northwestern University with highest distinction and with honors in political science in 1949. He received an M.A. in political science from the University of Chicago in 1952.

During World War II, he served with the 100th Infantry Division in Europe and was awarded the Bronze Star. He was copy editor of *Stars and Stripes* after the war.

Black was copy editor for the Chicago *Sun-Times* and Chicago *Herald American* in 1949-50. He became editorial writer for the Nashville *Tennessean* in August, 1950; executive editor of the Savannah *Morning News* and Savannah *Evening Press*, July 1, 1959; vice president and executive editor of the Wilmington *Morning News* and *Evening Journal*, June, 1960 to June 1, 1964; managing editor of Chicago *Daily News*, September 1, 1964; and has been their executive editor from February 12, 1968 to the present.

He is married and has three sons.

James Farmer was appointed Assistant Secretary of HEW for Administration, a position which does not require Senate confirmation. He was born in Marshall, Texas, in 1920. He received a Bachelor of Science Degree from Wiley College in Texas, in 1938. In 1941, he received his Bachelor of Divinity degree from the Howard University School of Religion. He also received an Honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from Morgan State College in 1965 and an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Muhlenberg College in 1968.

Farmer was one of the pioneers in developing the direct action method which has characterized the civil rights movement since 1942, when he was among those who founded CORE–Congress of Racial Equality. He served as CORE National Director from 1961 until 1966 when he resigned to head the Center for Community Action Education, a private agency established to develop and implement a national literacy program.

Farmer led the Freedom Ride of 1961 and was in the first group arrested in Jackson, Mississippi. He spent 40 days in the city jail. He has participated in a number of protest demonstrations in various cities.

James Farmer has also been active in the labor movement. He served in the southern organizing drive of the Upholsterer's International Union and was international representative of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees.

In 1958, Farmer toured Africa as a member of a five-man delegation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. In 1964, he revisited Africa under the auspices of the American Negro Leadership Conference on Africa.

In March 1968, Farmer announced his candidacy as Liberal Party candidate for the 12th Congressional

District in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn and subsequently received Republican endorsement. Prior to this, he had been working with the Education Affiliate of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Development and Services Corporation involved in planning and organizing a new educational complex for the area.

Farmer was professor of social welfare at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania 1966-68. He was adjunct professor at New York University in 1968.

His first book *Freedom–When?* was published by Random House in 1966. He is currently working on an autobiography.

Farmer is married to the former Lula Peterson of McComb, Illinois. The Farmers have two daughters–Tami and Abbey.

The U.S. Office of Education is asking 20 major national women's organizations to become, in effect, recruiting agencies in an intensive effort to recruit 100,000 women to meet the critical shortage of educational personnel.

Leaders of the organizations have been invited to Washington to confer with top USOE officials and other experts. The purpose of the meeting is to explore ways and means for the organizations to attract college educated women between the ages of 25 and 55 into classrooms around the nation.

Under provisions of the Education Professions Development Act, the Office of Education is initiating a Career Opportunities Program. This high priority project will encourage the development of career ladders–permitting persons with insufficient education or training to enter the schools as aides or technicians with the opportunity to prepare for higher level careers.

Publication of a new education journal that will catalogue and index important articles appearing in more than 200 other education periodicals has been announced by the U.S. Office of Education.

The first issue of the new monthly, *Current Index to Journals in Education,* is scheduled to be published this spring by Crowell Collier Macmillan Information Sciences, Inc., New York City.

Support for the project is being provided by the Office of Education under Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which authorizes research and dissemination of information to improve education at all levels.

Dr. Norman J. Boyan, Associate Commissioner of the Education Office's Bureau of Research, said that the new publication "will help educators and interested laymen get immediate access to current significant articles in education journals."

Early issues are expected to list about 1,000 articles by title, author, journal citation, and descriptive index terms. Other sections will contain a subject and an author index. Subsequent issues will cover a wider range of education periodicals.

Information Sciences will also publish semiannual and annual cumulative indexes as well as special indexes covering such single subjects as reading, special education, or guidance and counseling.

The new journal will provide an index service only. Copies of the articles listed will be available only from the original publisher.

The U.S. Office of Education has announced that forty-five more communities have been chosen to submit applications for Follow Through grants for the 1969-70 school year.

Acting U.S. Education Commissioner Peter P. Muirhead said that the 45 communities are in addition to 91 currently operating Follow Through projects that will continue with expanding programs in the coming school year.

Follow Through is designed to carry the benefits of Project Head Start into the primary grades. It provides disadvantaged children who have graduated from Head Start or similar preschool programs with special attention and instruction, medical and dental care, meals, and psychological and social services.

Follow Through is funded through the Economic Opportunity Act and administered by the U.S. Office of Education.

Each of the new communities was selected with the assistance of state departments of education, state economic opportunity offices, and regional Head Start offices.

The 45 new communities are located in 26 states which, according to the "poverty index," are entitled to additional Follow Through funds. The other 24 states already receive appropriate financial aid for Follow Through programs.

Washington Report is published bimonthly by the American Foundation for the Blind to report Congressional activity on legislation affecting blind persons and those who work with blind persons, as well as the action, of the federal agencies administering related programs. AFB national headquarters are at 15 West 16th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011, (212) 924-0420. A local office is maintained at 711 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 628-5306. All material appearing herein may be quoted in whole or in part provided credit is given the source.

Washington Report

Irvin P. Schloss, Editor

American Foundation for the Blind

May-June 1969

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Education

The Administration's effort to curtail the extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act prevailed when the House of Representatives on April 23 adopted H.R. 514 with amendments limiting its extension to June 30, 1972. As reported by the House Committee on Education and Labor, the bill would have extended the Act for five years, to June 30, 1975, without any increase in the authorization of appropriations. Thus, House passage with a two year extension assures reconsideration of ESEA while President Nixon is still in office.

In addition, the House bill consolidates Titles III-A and V-A of the National Defense Education Act with Titles II and III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act under a new Title IX of ESEA subject to the same state plan requirements with authorization of appropriations of $1 billion for fiscal 1971 and for fiscal 1972. Title III-A of NDEA covers equipment and materials for elementary and secondary education, while Title V-A of NDEA involves guidance, counselling, and testing programs. Title II of ESEA covers school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials, while Title III of ESEA provides for supplementary educational centers and services. The bill provides for appointment by the state educational agency of a State Advisory Council representative of public elementary and secondary schools, private elementary and secondary schools, urban education, rural education, higher education (including junior and community colleges), the state library system, and areas of professional competence in dealing with children needing special education because of physical or mental handicaps. The formula for determining grants to state educational agencies under the new Title IX is based on the number of children between the ages of 5 and 17 in the state.

The new Title IX also provides for the establishment of a National Advisory Council on Educational Assistance consisting of 12 members appointed by the President for three-year terms, with at least one person who has professional competence in the area of education of handicapped children. State plan provisions require that not less that 15 percent of the funds allocated for supplementary centers and services shall be used for special programs or projects for the education of handicapped children. Present law requires a similar earmarking of not less than 15 percent of the funds appropriated for the same program to be used for the education of handicapped children.

Other programs for the education of handicapped children were extended under H.R.514 through June 30, 1972. These are: Title VI of ESEA (assistance to the states, regional resource centers, centers and services for deaf-blind children, and recruitment and information programs); training of teachers and other educational personnel, including subprofessionals, under P.L. 85-926; training of supervisory and subprofessional personnel for physical education and recreation programs for the handicapped under Title V of P.L. 88-164 and research and demonstration programs under both Titles III and V of P.L. 88-164.

The wide discrepancy between authorization of appropriations for educational programs for the handicapped and the actual appropriations has increasingly become a matter of serious concern to those interested in the effective provision of educational services, including members of Congress. In its report accompanying H.R. 514, the House Committee on Education and Labor stated:

> It is estimated that more than 3.3 million handicapped children or 60 percent of the total handicapped school-age population in the Nation do not receive special education programs and services they require. The 89th Congress added title VI, part A, to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to specifically meet the educational needs of these children by providing Federal support for the initiation and expansion of special programs for the handicapped. The history of the funding for this program has been marked by serious discrepancies between authorization and appropriations. In fiscal year 1969, though $162.5 million was authorized, only $29,250,000 was appropriated to carry out the broad mandate of the program. Nevertheless, the limited support was used to deliver services to 100,000 children in all States. The committee is

distressed by these serious curtailments in support and is hopeful that the executive branch will demonstrate the high priority given this program by sharply increasing its support in fiscal year 1970.

H.R.514 has been referred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Its Subcommittee on Education tentatively plans hearings on amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act around the middle of June.

The Subcommittee on Education of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare held hearings on April 21 on S.1611, a bill to provide for the establishment and operation of a National Center on Educational Media and Materials for the Handicapped. The bill was introduced by Senator Claiborne Pell (D–R.I.), chairman of the Subcommittee, for himself and Senators Jacob K. Javits (R–N.Y.), Edward M. Kennedy (D–Mass.), George Murphy (R–Calif.), Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.), and Ralph W. Yarborough (D–Tex.).

S.1611 amends the law enacted in 1958 to provide captioned films for the deaf which was later broadened to include all types of educational media and materials for all kinds of handicapped children. It provides for the construction and operation of a National Center at an institution of higher education in the District of Columbia area. The purpose of the Center would be to serve as a coordinating, evaluating, and developmental resource for educational media and materials for the handicapped. The bill authorizes appropriations of $12,500,000 for fiscal 1971, $15,000,000 for fiscal 1972, and $20,000,000 for fiscal 1973.

In testifying in support of the legislation, AFB's Washington representative also indicated the support of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, Blinded Veterans Association, and the National Federation of the Blind. He indicated activities in the research and development of educational media and materials presently being carried out by AFB, the American Printing House for the Blind, and various universities. He emphasized the value of establishing a central clearing house to provide information in this area on behalf of all types of handicapped persons, including activities financed by federal agencies in addition to the Office of Education and private agencies.

Administration witnesses approved of the concept of a National Center as provided in S. 1611, but recommended delay in enactment of the bill for budgetary reasons. The Senate is expected to approve a bill establishing a National Center.

Helen Keller Memorial Week

On April 22, S.J.Res. 99 was introduced by Senator Jacob K. Javits (R–N.Y.) for himself and Senators Jennings Randolph (D–W.Va.), John Sparkman (D–Ala.), and James B. Allen (D–Ala.). It authorizes and requests the President of the United States to proclaim the first week in June of this year and each year thereafter as Helen Keller Memorial Week. In his remarks on introducing the resolution, Senator Javits stated:

> A national observance each year in memory of Helen Keller will give the American people for generations to come an opportunity to rededicate themselves to the goals and ideals to which she devoted her long and fruitful life. It is fitting that such a national observance in memory of a unique American be launched with a Presidential proclamation.

The resolution was reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on May 1 and was passed by the Senate on May 5. It is presently pending before the House Committee on the Judiciary.

The American Foundation for the Blind is enlisting the cooperation of local agencies for the blind throughout the country and is preparing material for radio and television stations in a national observance during the first week of June of this year, not only to pay tribute to the memory of Helen Keller, but also to focus public interest on the goals of educational, rehabilitation, and employment opportunities for the blind, the deaf, and other handicapped persons.

Tax Reform Legislation

Following extensive hearings on tax-exempt foundations and bills to amend the Internal Revenue Code in numerous ways, the House Committee on Ways and Means has been meeting in executive session to develop the tax legislation it will report to the full House of Representatives sometime in June.

On April 22, Treasury Department officials presented the Administration's tax proposals to the Committee. Of particular interest to readers are the Administration's recommendations with regard to tax-exempt organizations and charitable organizations and charitable contributions.

Although a number of these proposals are highly technical, a brief summary of the major ones should prove to be helpful. In its recommendation, the Treasury Department distinguishes between private and public foun-

Program	1969 Appropriation	1970 Request	1970 Increase	1970 Authorization	Percent of Auth. Requested
	(in millions)				
Grants to the states	$29.25	$29.25	0.00	$200.	14 %
Regional resource centers	0.50	2.00	$1.50	10.	20 %
Centers and services for deaf-blind children	1.00	2.00	1.00	7.	28 %
Recruitment and information	0.25	0.50	0.25	1.	50 %
Educational media for the handicapped	4.75	4.75	0.00	10.	48 %
Personnel Training	29.70	29.70	0.00	55.	54 %
Research and demonstration	12.80	14.05	1.25	18.	78 %
Training and research in physical education and recreation	0.60	0.60	0.00	3.	20 %
Preschool education	1.00	3.00	2.00	10.	30 %

dations or tax-exempt organizations. The latter are defined as those which receive a substantial amount of their income from public contributions or government grants. With regard to private foundations, the Administration is recommending that they must contribute 100 percent of their realized income or 5 percent of their assets annually for the charitable purposes for which they were established.

Individuals who under present law are permitted to have an unlimited charitable deduction would be restricted under the recommendations to an aggregate of 80 percent of their income for charitable and other deductions, thus assuring that 20 percent of their income would be taxable. Under present law, deductions to religious, educational, and charitable tax-exempt organizations are limited to 30 percent of adjusted gross income. The Department is recommending a liberalization of this to 50 percent.

The Department's recommendations also provide for filing of information returns by tax-exempt organizations with penalty provisions for failure to comply. They also ban political activity for foundations and prohibit certain types of business relationships between trustees or substantial donors and a foundation.

In 1963, the Administration proposed that only those contributions above 5 percent of adjusted gross income should be tax deductible. This recommendation was not approved by the Congress and the present Administration's recommendations do not include any similar provision.

On the whole, the Treasury Department's present recommendations with regard to charitable contributions would seem to liberalize existing law for the benefit of *bona fide* charitable, religious, medical, and similar operating tax exempt organizations.

Appropriations

Considerable concern has arisen during the past two years about the disparity between authorizations of appropriations contained in legislation to establish various programs in the health, education, and welfare fields, and the actual appropriation requested by the Administration

and granted by the Congress to implement these programs. The substantive committees which enact the enabling legislation develop the authorization based on their evaluation of the need presented by public witnesses as well as executive branch representatives. However, appropriations requests during the past two years have been substantially lower than the need would indicate.

The disparity between authorization and actual appropriations is particularly glaring in education programs for handicapped children, as the table above shows.

The serious concern about funding of education programs has resulted in the organization of the Emergency Committee for Full Funding of Education Programs by the various major national organizations in education and related fields. As the name implies, the purpose of the Committee is to serve as a clearing house of information and provide for a united effort to obtain full funding of the authorization of appropriations in all federally assisted education programs.

For vocational rehabilitation, the Administration recommended an allotment base of $500 million instead of $600 million for grants to the states under Section 2 of Vocational Rehabilitation Act. The recommended appropriation for this section, however, was $471 million in contrast to $540 million, which rehabilitation leaders feel the states could match.

For innovation grants under Section 3, the appropriation requested is $3.2 million in contrast to an authorization of $6 million. For research and training under Section 4 the amount requested is $71 million in contrast to an authorization of $115 million. For construction and staffing of rehabilitation facilities under Section 12, the amount requested is $550,000 in contrast to an authorization $20,000,000. For rehabilitation facilites improvement under Section 13, the amount requested is $10,123,000 in contrast to an authorization of $20,000,000. The Administration did not request an appropriation for the new program under Section 15 for vocational evaluation and work adjustment of the disadvantaged which has an authorization of $75 million.

The appropriation requested for the National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults is $600,000, the same as last year. This program does not have a specific amount authorized.

The Subcommittee on Labor-HEW appropriations of the House Committee on Appropriations completed public hearings in May. Details of House action will be carried in the next issue.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

One-fourth of all disabled persons interviewed in a recent nationwide survey reported that they had not received rehabilitation services – nor did they know where to seek such help.

Moreover, among all households surveyed, including those without disabled persons, respondents named a wide variety of agencies or individuals (ranging from the federal government to telephone operators) they might turn to for information on rehabilitation services.

"The survey confirms our long-held suspicions that the availability of help for the disabled is, unfortunately, still largely unknown," said SRS Administrator Mary E. Switzer.

More than 200,000 disabled persons were declared rehabilitated last year. But it is estimated that there are at least 5 million disabled Americans who may be eligible for rehabilitation services.

"From these figures," Miss Switzer said, "it is obvious that many, many disabled individuals and their families just haven't gotten the message."

The present survey, the first of two to be conducted by Roper Research Associates, New York City, was designed to pinpoint attitudes and knowledge about rehabilitation programs in a cross section of American households. It was coordinated with the beginning of a nationwide campaign sponsored by SRS and conducted by the Advertising Council to promote public awareness of disability and rehabilitation services. Warwick & Legler, Inc., a New York advertising agency, is donating its services to the campaign.

The second survey will be conducted at a later date to test the effectiveness of the campaign in reaching the general public.

Other findings in the survey include:

– Approximately one-third of those interviewed who had disabilities have not received special therapy or vocational training to help them function better with their disabilities.

– Only slightly over half of the disabled persons in low-income families have received special therapy or vocational training compared with 75 percent of the disabled persons in more affluent families. (A much smaller percentage of the above categories have actually received appropriate vocational rehabilitation services.)

– In reacting to three hypothetical case histories, nearly half of those interviewed in homes where there was no disabled person favored institutionalizing a mentally-retarded young man capable of performing simple tasks. Over a third favored institutionalizing a blind young man, and more than a fifth favored institutional care for a youth crippled by a birth defect.

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Robert H. Finch has released the final report of the Department's Task Force on Prescription Drugs and announced that he plans to appoint a group of non-government experts to review the extensive recommendations submitted by the Task Force over the past 10 months.

The principal recommendations of the Task Force calls for coverage of out-of-hospital prescription drugs under Medicare. Other major recommendations are concerned with drug costs, drug quality, and the role of the federal government in providing drug information to physicians.

The Task Force was established in May 1967, and consisted of key Department officials concerned with health, pharmaceutical affairs, and health care delivery programs under Social Security.

It has submitted a series of five interim reports and five detailed background papers which served as the basis for the final summary report issued on March 16.

Copies of the report are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Single copies are priced at $1.25.

Appointments

The Senate on May 5 confirmed Dr. James E. Allen, Jr., as assistant secretary for education of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and commissioner of education as well. In the latter capacity Dr. Allen will head the Office of Education. Born in Elkins, West Virginia in 1911, he received the A.B. degree from Davis and Elkins College. He studied economics and public finance in the Graduate School of Princeton University, and in 1942 received the degree of Master of Education from Harvard University. In 1945 he earned the degree of Doctor of Education from the same institution.

From 1944 to 1945 Dr. Allen served as an education consultant to the War Department, attached to the staff of the commanding general of the Third Air Force. In 1945 he became assistant professor of education and director of the Bureau of School Services at Syracuse University. He was appointed executive assistant to the New York State commissioner of education in 1947, and in 1950 he was appointed deputy commissioner of education. In 1955, the Board of Regents elected him to the dual titled position of commissioner of education and president of the University of the State of New York (not a university in the usual sense, but a corporation encompassing all schools and colleges in New York State chartered by the state and subject to the visitation of the State Board of Regents). He assumed this office September 1, 1955.

In 1946-47 Dr. Allen served as a consultant to the President's Commission on Higher Education and prepared the Commission's report, *Financing of Higher Education.* He is the author of *State School Fiscal Policy for New Jersey,* co-author of several monographs and reports in education administration and a contributor to numerous magazines. Dr. Allen received the Medal for Distinguished Service from Columbia University Teachers College in 1968.

On April 25 the Senate confirmed Mr. Lewis Butler of San Francisco as assistant secretary of HEW for planning and evaluation.

Mr. Butler, 41, was graduated from Princeton University in 1948 and Stanford University Law School in 1951. Following law school he practiced with the firm of Pillsbury, Madison and Sutrol in San Francisco.

In 1961, he left the firm to become the Peace Corps Director for Malaysia, a position he held until 1964. In 1965 he returned to San Francisco as a partner in the firm of Butler and McCloskey.

The Senate also confirmed on April 25 Mr. Robert C. Mardian of Pasadena as general counsel of HEW.

Mr. Mardian, 45, was graduated from the University of California at Santa Barbara and the University of Southern California Law School in 1949. He began the practice of law in that year as a member of the firm of Poole and Mardian. From 1951 through 1962 he was a

partner in the firm of Boyle, Bissell and Atwill, later Boyle, Atwill, Mardian, and Stearns. In 1962, he left the active practice of law to take the position of vice-president and general counsel of Wesco Financial Corporation and its principal subsidiary, Mutual Savings and Loan Association, in Pasadena.

He is the author of several legal articles, principally in the field of constitutional law. In addition he has served as president and member of the Boards of Education of the Pasadena City School District, the Pasadena City High School District, and the Pasadena Junior College District.

Secretary of HEW Robert H. Finch announced on April 1 the appointment of Frederic V. Malek as deputy under secretary of the Department.

Mr. Malek, 32, was formerly co-chief executive officer and chairman of the executive committee of the Triangle Corporation which he helped found. Trinangle, a diversified manufacturer, is based in Orangeburg, South Carolina, and has plants across the country.

As deputy under secretary, Mr. Malek's responsibilities will include supervising a system for planning and control of Department operations, reviewing organizational effectiveness of various agencies, and directing operating matters in the absence of the under secretary.

HEW Under Secretary John G. Veneman said, "As my deputy, Malek will be principally responsible for management matters and will provide leadership for our continuing effort to improve management of the Department."

Mr. Malek, a resident of Los Angeles, was born and raised in Berwyn, Illinois. He was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy and holds a master's degree in business from Harvard University. Prior to forming Triangle, Malek was associated with McKinsey and Company, international management consultants. He is the author of a number of articles on management.

Also announced was the appointment of Charles B. Saunders, Jr., as deputy assistant secretary for legislative affairs.

Mr. Saunders, assistant to the president of the Brookings Institution since 1961, will be the principal deputy to Assistant Secretary Creed Black, with special responsibility in education.

Mr. Saunders, 40, was born in Boston, Massachusetts. He received his bachelor's degree from Princeton University in 1950. From 1950-51 he was the education and political reporter for the Ogdensburg (N.Y.) *Journal,* and had a similar assignment with the Hartford (Conn.) *Times* from 1951-53.

From 1953-1955, Mr. Saunders was the assistant director of public relations for Trinity College in Hartford. He became assistant director of public information at Princeton University in 1955, a post he held until 1957.

Mr. Saunders moved to Washington, D.C., in 1957 to serve as legislative assistant to former Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey. The following year, he became assistant to the assistant secretary for legislation of the Department of HEW, Elliot Richardson. He was named administrative assistant to Secretary Arthur S. Flemming in 1959, a post he held until he joined the Brookings Institution in 1961. He is the author of *The Brookings Institution: A Fifty Year History* (1966).

The appointment of Jerry W. Poole as deputy assistant secretary for congressional liaison was announced by Secretary Finch on April 8.

For the past two years, Mr. Poole has been assistant to the president of the American Petroleum Institute. In his new post, he will act as the Department's liaison officer with members of Congress under Assistant Secretary for Legislation Creed Black.

Mr. Poole, 45, was born in Muskogee, Oklahoma. He attended Oklahoma State University from 1940 to 1943, majoring in economics. He received bachelor's and master's degrees in journalism from Northwestern University, which he attended from 1946 to 1948. At Northwestern, he received the Sigma Delta Chi Award in 1948 as the Outstanding Graduate.

Mr. Poole worked as a reporter and in the field of public relations from 1948 to 1965. He formed his own public relations firm, Poole, Hervey and Associates, in Phoenix, and later held the position of public relations director for the Arizona Bank in Phoenix. He also managed the election campaigns of Representative John Rhodes (R-Ariz.) in 1958, 1960, and 1962, and was active in Republican state politics in Arizona during this period.

In 1965, Mr. Poole took the position of press secretary and staff assistant to Senator Paul Fannin (R-Ariz.), a post which he held until he joined the American Petroleum Institute in 1967.

On April 3 Secretary Finch announced the appointment of James J. Barry as deputy assistant secretary for community and field services.

In his new post, Mr. Barry will have primary responsibility for the study and development of alternatives on health and welfare policy for those areas under the jurisdication of the Office of Community and Field Services.

"Mr. Barry has attained a reputation as an outstanding authority in the field of social welfare," said Mrs. Patricia Hitt, assistant secretary for community and field services,"He will bring a wealth of legislative and administrative knowledge to my office from his experience at the federal and state level."

Mr. Barry will also have the responsibility for the development of legislative proposals, the study of proposals coming from elsewhere in the Department and the review of legislative reports pertaining to the Office of Community and Field Services prepared for the Secretary.

Born in Manchester, New Hampshire, Mr. Barry, 50, was graduated in 1939 from St. Anselm's College and received a master's degree from the Boston College of Social Work in 1941.

In 1949, Mr. Barry was appointed commissioner of public welfare for New Hampshire which made him direct supervisor, through 11 field offices, of all public assistantce programs and social service activities for the State. He held this post until 1966, when he became commissioner of health and welfare for the state of New Hampshire. Mr. Barry administered all health, welfare, and mental health activities in the State with an appropriation of $46 million and a staff of more than 2,000. In 1967, he became the Minority Counsel of the Senate Commerce Committee, a post he has held for the past two years.

On April 7 Secretary Finch also announced the appointment of Stanley B. Thomas, Jr., as deputy assistant secretary for youth activities.

In his new post, Mr. Thomas will be responsible for developing policies and procedures that will coordinate HEW's various youth programs, plus liaison with other Federal agencies serving youth. These include juvenile delinquency, intra-departmental youth activities, summer youth programs, and the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth. He will work in the office of Assistant Secretary Hitt.

Mr. Thomas was born in New York in 1942 and attended public schools in the Bronx. He is a 1964 graduate of Yale University, where he majored in history and played varsity football.

Following graduation, Mr. Thomas joined Time, Inc., in New York, working with the publishing firm's corporate training program. In 1966 he served the City of New York as secretary of the city's Anti-Poverty Operations Board, and aide to Mayor John Lindsay.

Mr. Thomas returned to Time, Inc., in December, 1966, as manager of the firm's college bureau. He went to Philip Morris in December, 1968, where he was manager of personnel relations. He is chairman of the Board of Governors, New York Republican Club; and a member of the Yale Club of New York.

Also announced was the appointment of John D. Twiname of Wilmette, Illinois, as deputy administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Service.

The Social and Rehabilitation Service, under the direction of Administrator Mary E. Switzer, administers the Department's programs of rehabilitation and welfare, including medicaid, and services to the aged, children, and the disabled.

Before joining SRS Mr. Twiname, 37, was marketing vice president of American Hospital Supply Corporation, Evanston, Illinois. He also served as president of the board of the Chicago Business and Industry Project, an agency formed to bring together black leaders, businessmen, and labor leaders, as well as government and university officials, to focus on social problems.

Child Development

HEW Secretary Finch announced in April that Project Headstart will be operated through a new Office of Child Development, which will be located in his immediate office

and report directly to him. Transfer of Headstart from the Office of Economic Opportunity to HEW is expected to take place around July 1.

The new Office will be designed to carry out President Nixon's expressed commitment to the needs of children from birth to five years of age. It will serve as the focal point for a new initiative in child development.

In addition to Headstart, the new Office will be responsible for the day-care programs and, in time, other early childhood programs now handled by the Children's Bureau.

Secretary Finch also announced that he will form an advisory committee on child development which will be made up of experts in the field, parents of children participating in the program, and local program officials.

The Office of Child Development will coordinate its activities with existing education, health, and social service programs. Secretary Finch said that he will encourage joint projects through which school systems using education funds can collaborate with community groups using Headstart funds to provide a more comprehensive child development program.

An advisory committee headed by Charles Schultze, former director of the Bureau of the Budget, recommended placement of Headstart in a new Office of Child Development, apparently resolving the controversy, at least for a time, over the transfer of this program from OEO to HEW and subsequent competition between the Children's Bureau and the Office of Education to get it.

Washington Report is published bimonthly by the American Foundation for the Blind to report Congressional activity on legislation affecting blind persons and those who work with blind persons, as well as the action of the federal agencies administering related programs. AFB national headquarters are at 15 West 16th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011, (212) 924-0420. A local office is maintained at 711 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 628-5306. All material appearing herein may be quoted in whole or in part provided credit is given the source.

Washington Report

Irvin P. Schloss, Editor

American Foundation for the Blind

July-August 1969

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

AFDC Freeze Repealed

The freeze on the number of persons admitted to the rolls for aid to families with dependent children under Title IV of the Social Security Act has been repealed by Public Law 91-41 (approved by the President on July 9). The controversial freeze was enacted into law by the Social Security Amendments of 1967, and its implementation was later postponed to June 30, 1969.

By virtue of the repeal provision eligible individuals are once again entitled to AFDC with no restriction on the number accepted for benefits. It was added by the Senate to tariff legislation concerning importation of chicory and accepted by the House of Representatives in conference.

Helen Keller Memorial Week Proclaimed

S.J. Res. 99, which designated the first week in June in each year as Helen Keller Memorial Week, was amended by the House Committee on the Judiciary, in accordance with current policy, to restrict the authorizing resolution to a one-year observance for the first week in June of 1969. The resolution was accepted by the Senate in the form passed by the House and approved by the President as Public Law 91-17 on May 28. President Nixon issued the following proclamation on May 29:

> Deaf-blind people are isolated from our world by formidable communications barriers. Yet, we know that pioneering social concern and the released genius of Helen Keller united to penetrate those barriers and produce a person who symbolized the vast potential resource of severely handicapped human beings. Miss Keller became an American ambassador-at-large to the world because she was unexcelled in interpreting the Nation's philisophy of respect for the unique inherent qualities of each individual.
>
> Her recognition of this philosophy was never more eloquently expressed than when she said: 'What I am, my country has made me. She has fostered the spirit which has made my education possible.' At the same time, Helen Keller was deeply aware that she was miraculously fortunate to have been discovered by persons who were able to give her the priceless gift of language, which was what she needed to light up her extraordinary mind.
>
> As the years passed, Miss Keller became increasingly concerned with those persons who were deprived of sight and hearing. Her later years were dedicated almost entirely to providing the deaf-blind with the kind of opportunities which had yielded such great benefit for her.
>
> It is, therefore, fitting that we designate, as a memorial to Helen Keller, one week during which we may give special thought to the needs of our countrymen who are handicapped by the loss of sight and hearing. The minds of these people are forever imprisoned unless we muster every available resource to reach and rehabilitate them. Attaining this goal requires not only the use of such special techniques as lip reading, manual alphabet, and braille materials but the concern and commitment of all of us to let these people know they are a vital part of our society.
>
> NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, in consonance with Senate Joint Resolution 99, do hereby designate the week beginning June 1, 1969, as Helen Keller Memorial Week.
>
> I invite appropriate officers of the Federal, State, and local governments, the heads of voluntary and private groups, and all Americans everywhere to join in this observance. I urge them to find suitable means for expressing determination to cultivate a public understanding and sentiment in behalf of deaf-blind people and to devise a dynamic pattern for continuing their education, welfare and rehabilitation.

Education

S. 1611, a bill to establish and operate a National Center on Educational Media and Materials for the Handicapped at an institution of higher learning in the District of Columbia area, was passed by the Senate on May 23. The Center is to serve as a coordinating, evaluating, and developmental resource for educational media and materials for the handicapped.

On June 4, the Subcommittee on Select Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor held hearings on H.R. 11785 and 11685, companion bills to S. 1611. Appearing on behalf of AAWB, AFB, and BVA, Fred Dechowitz, Executive Director of AAWB, endorsed the legislation. The House Committee on Education and Labor was expected to act on these bills late in July. The Administration recommended postponing consideration of the legislation.

The General Subcommittee on Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor held hearings on July 8, 9, and 10 on H.R. 8660 and H.R. 9065, bills to establish a special program in the U.S. Office of Education for children with specific learning disabilities.

The bills would amend Title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to provide for a special program of grants and contracts to train teachers and supervisors, finance research and demonstration projects, and establish model centers throughout the country for the education of such children. The authorization of appropriations would be $12 million for fiscal 1971, $20 million for fiscal 1972, and $31 million for fiscal 1973.

As defined in the bill

> . . . the term "children with learning disabilities" means those children who have a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or using language, spoken or written, which disorder may manifest itself in imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or do mathematical calculations. Such disorders include such conditions as perceptual handicaps, brain injury, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, and developmental aphasia. Such term does not include children who have learning problems which are primarily the result of visual, hearing, or motor handicaps, of mental retardation, of emotional disturbance, or of environmental disadvantage.

Administration witnesses opposed enactment of H.R. 8660 and H.R. 9065 and recommended instead that the definition of "handicapped children" appearing in legislation authorizing programs for such children be broadened to include those with specific learning disabilities. Appearing before the subcommittee on July 9, Mr. Dechowitz and AFB's Washington representative endorsed the bills on behalf of AAWB, AFB, and NFB and pointed out that altering the definition without providing for additional financing would dilute education programs for children already covered. The full Committee on Education and Labor was expected to complete action late in July.

During June and July, the Subcommittee on Education of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare held hearings on H.R. 514, S. 2218, and other bills to extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. In addition, the scope of the hearings was broadened to include consideration of S. 1190, a companion bill to H.R. 8660 and H.R. 9065 covering children with specific learning disabilities. AFB's Washington representative testified in support of S. 2218 and S. 1190 on July 16.

S. 2218 differs from H.R. 514 in that it extends ESEA programs for four years instead of two years, includes an extension of the Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act, and does not combine Titles II and III of ESEA with Titles III-A and V-A of the National Defense Education Act. There are no increases in the authorization of appropriations for the various programs.

Randolph-Sheppard Amendments

On June 20, the 33rd anniversary of enactment of the original Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act, Senator Jennings Randolph (D–W.Va.) introduced S. 2461 to amend and improve the provisions of the Act. The development of S. 2461 marks the culmination of several conferences hosted by AFB to develop amendments to the Randolph-Sheppard Act which the major organizations of and for the blind would support. The bill has the support of AAWB, ACB, AFB, BVA, National Council of State Agencies for the Blind, and NFB.

S. 2461 would do the following:

1. Change the term "vending stand" to "vending facility" to more accurately cover the wide variety of concessions operated on federal property by blind persons.
2. Define a vending facility to include various types of concessions, including vending machines.
3. Tighten the procedure for assignment of vending machine income.
4. Make it possible for the state licensing agency to license responsible and capable blind men and women who are under 21.
5. Authorize food, beverages, and other items—as may be determined by the state licensing agency—to be prepared on the premises.
6. Eliminate the one-year residence requirement as a prerequisite for licensing of blind concessionaires.
7. Require inclusion of sites for vending facility locations in the design, construction, or substantial alteration of federal buildings or those leased by federal agencies.
8. Expand the fair hearing mechanism for aggrieved

licensed blind operators to include an arbitration procedure if there is a dispute which cannot be settled otherwise.

9. Provide for arbitration of disputes between agencies controlling federal property and state licensing agencies.

10. Authorize a blind person or state licensing agency to seek judicial review of any agency action if they are adversely affected by that action.

Senator Randolph is presently seeking co-sponsors for S. 2461. It is hoped that hearings will be held on this bill early in the fall.

Disability Insurance

Senator Vance Hartke (D–Ind.) has introduced S. 2518 for himself and some 60 senators. This bill provides for cash disability insurance benefits to individuals within the legal definition of blindness who have at least six quarters in covered employment without regard to their ability to engage in substantial gainful activity.

This bill is the companion bill to H.R. 3782 which was introduced by Rep. James A. Burke (D–Mass.). Some 140 members of the House of Representatives have introduced companion bills. Hearings are expected to be held by the House Committee on Ways and Means in October, when it begins hearings on other amendments to the Social Security Act.

Representative Frank Horton (R–N.Y.) has introduced H.R. 7728 to waive the six-month waiting period before cash disability insurance benefits can be paid for certain types of obvious qualifying disabling conditions, including blindness and amputation. Under present law, a disabled individual must wait six months from the time he applies for benefits before he can receive cash payments even though there is no possibility that his disabling condition will improve.

Several bills have been introduced to make individuals who are eligible for cash disability insurance benefits eligible for Medicare services under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act. Similar legislation was recommended by the Administration during consideration of the Social Security Amendments of 1967, but favorable action was deferred by the Congress pending further study.

One of the bills is H.R. 2378, introduced by Rep. Carl Perkins (D–Ky.). Another is S. 1477 which was introduced by Senator Hartke.

Over the years, individuals who were receiving small social security cash benefits under Title II supplemented by public assistance payments under Titles I, IV, X, XIV, and XVI have never been assured that increases in their social security benefits would not result in reduction in their public assistance payments, thereby depriving them of actual net cash increases justified to the Congress on the basis of higher living costs. S. 1476, also introduced by Senator Hartke, would authorize the states to disregard Social Security increases in determining eligibility for public assistance on an optional basis from January 1, 1969, through December 31, 1971, and would make this requirement mandatory for increases thereafter.

Public Assistance

Senator Vance Hartke (D–Ind.) has introduced a bill at the request of NFB to improve public assistance provisions for aid to the blind under Titles X and XVI of the Social Security Act. S. 1475 would do the following:

1. Eliminate the mandatory requirement that income and resources attributable to an approved plan to achieve self-support shall be disregarded for a period of 12 months and the similar optional requirement for up to 36 months, so that all income and resources attributable to an approved self-support plan must be disregarded.

2. Prohibit relative's financial responsibility as a factor in determining income and resources except for new detailed provisions of the bill indicating the amount of support required of relatives based on their income and family needs.

3. Prohibit imposition of lien on property owned by aid to the blind recipients and also prohibit the requirement of reimbursing the state for aid to the blind payments.

4. Provide for equal minimum aid to the blind payments plus payments to cover the special needs of individual recipients.

5. Require that rehabilitative, preventive, and social services may be provided only upon the request of the aid recipient and that cash benefits shall not be predicated on acceptance of such services.

6. Alter the formula for aid to the blind grants to the states under Title X from 31/37 of the first $37 to 6/7 of the first $50 per recipient and increases the maximum monthly amount in which the federal government shares from $75 to $100.

7. Amend Title XVI provisions for payments to the states to authorize payments for blind recipients based on the present formula in Title XVI or the new formula for Title X specified in item 6 above, whichever is higher.

8. Increase the maximum federal percentage for grants to the states for public assistance payments to the blind from 65 percent to 75 percent. This applies to the part of the formula grant per recipient in excess of the first $50 per month provided for in the bill.

9. Prohibit reduction of state and local financial share on account of increases in the federal grants to the states.

10. Eliminate residence requirements for aid to the blind payments.

A number of bills have been introduced to establish national minimum standards for public assistance payments to needy individuals. One of these is H.R. 6612, which was introduced by Rep. Hugh Carey (D–N.Y.) for himself and 25 co-sponsors.

This bill amends the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to promulgate uniform minimum standards and eligibility requirements for aid or assistance. The standards are to take into account the total needs of the individual and may vary according to the different classes of individuals requiring assistance according to their special needs as well as geographical location. The federal government will reimburse the states for the total cost of additional payments required by these provisions over and above the formula grants mechanism presently in the law.

Older Americans Act

On June 16, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 11235, the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1969. The bill does the following:

1. Authorizes appropriations of $20 million for fiscal 1970, $25 million for fiscal 1971, and $30 million for fiscal 1972 for state and community projects.

2. Authorizes appropriations of $12 million for fiscal 1970, $15 million for fiscal 1971, and $20 million for fiscal 1972 for research, demonstration, and training projects.

3. Authorizes a separate appropriation of $5 million each for fiscal years 1970-72 for paying three-fourths of the costs of planning, coordinating, and evaluating programs and activities related to the purposes of the Older Americans Act and of administering the state plan.

4. Authorizes financing of 50 percent of the cost of projects for a fourth year.

5. Authorizes area-wide projects.

6. Establishes a new national older Americans volunteer program to facilitate useful non-remunerative employment of older persons on public service projects with reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses.

7. Establishes the foster grandparents program as an ongoing activity as a result of the successful demonstration in cooperation with the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare ordered H.R. 11235 reported on July 11 with minor changes from the House-passed bill.

Tax Reform Legislation

Following action on the surtax extension and passage by the House of Representatives, the House Committee on Ways and Means resumed executive consideration of tax reform legislation with the indication that it would report a bill by the beginning of the recess on August 13. In the meantime, the Senate Committee on Finance has been considering action on extension of the surtax with indications that a substantial number of senators prefer to add tax reform to the House-passed surtax bill. The surtax authorizing legislation expired on June 30, but a resolution was enacted to authorize continued withholding of the surtax through July 31.

In addition to extending the income tax surcharge at the existing ten percent rate through December 31, 1969, and at a five percent rate through June 30, 1970, H.R. 12290 repeals the seven percent investment tax credit on investment by business and industry in machinery and equipment and eliminates or reduces tax for low income families effective January 1, 1970.

On May 27, the House Committee on Ways and Means released an announcement indicating tentative agreement on tax reform legislation presently being drafted into bill form. A number of these have implications for charitable organizations and are identical to those recommended by the Administration.

The Committee distinguishes between public foundations and private foundations, defining the former as charitable organizations which receive a substantial part of their income from public contributions or government grants. It intends to reduce the unlimited charitable deduction to 80 percent initially with a gradual phasing down to a 50 percent deduction. It intends to increase the tax deduction for hospitals, religious, educational and charitable organizations from 30 percent of a contributor's income to 50 percent.

The Committee also tentatively agreed to adopt a five percent tax on the net investment income of private foundations. Although this will not apply to the investment income of public foundations, some organizations are con-

cerned about the implications of this proposed provision. Similarly, there is some concern about implications for charitable organizations in the Committee's decision to limit tax deduction treatment of appreciated property.

The Committee also tentatively agreed to require private foundations to distribute all of their realized income annually or five percent of their investment assets. Treasury Department officals believe that this provision and the liberalization of deductions up to 50 percent of adjusted gross income will result in an increase in contributed income to publicly-supported charitable organizations.

Consolidation of Grant Programs

Legislation of far-reaching implications for federal grant-in-aid programs, such as vocational rehabilitation, public assistance, public health, and education, has been introduced in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. These bills are designed to simplify, increase the flexibility of, and make more efficient the multiplicity of federal grant-in-aid programs to states and localities. They give substantial additional authority to administrators of federal agencies. This authority can counter specific provisions in enabling legislation on a given grant-in-aid program if consolidation or joint funding appear to be more efficient and desirable.

One of these bills is H.R. 7366, which was introduced by Rep. L.H. Fountain (D–N.C.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the House Committee on Government Operations. This bill would amend Public Law 90-577, the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, by adding new titles to do the following:

1. Provide for better accounting and auditing procedures concerning federal assistance programs to states and localities.
2. Provide authority for consolidation of federal assistance programs by the President through submission of a reorganization plan to Congress with provisions for it to become effective unless either House rejects it.
3. Authorize the head of a federal agency to approve applications for joint funding of projects administered by his agency.
4. Authorize the President to establish rules for delegation of authority by one federal agency head to another for interdepartmental joint funding of projects on a limited demonstration basis.
5. Amend Title VI of the Act to strengthen provisions regarding congressional oversight of federal assistance programs including mandatory provisions for review of programs authorized for a three-year period no later than 12 months before the expiration date and authorizing employment by congressional committees of a program review specialist.
6. Provide for submission by the heads of executive agencies of a report to the Congress for each fiscal year on the administration of federal assistance programs and by the President summarizing executive agency findings and recommended improvements.

Mr. Fountain has also introduced H.R. 10954, the Grant Consolidation Act of 1969, following a Presidential message requesting enactment of such legislation to simplify and improve administration of federally assisted programs. Although this bill differs from H.R. 7366 in some specific details, its purpose and effect would be the same.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

Appointments

On July 11 the Senate confirmed the appointment of Dr. Roger O. Egeberg as assistant secretary of HEW for health and scientific affairs. Dr. Egeberg, 65, was dean of the University of Southern California School of Medicine at the time of his appointment.

A graduate of Cornell University, he received his M.D. degree from Northwestern University in 1929. Egeberg practiced medicine, specializing in internal medicine, in Cleveland from 1932 to 1942. He was the chief of medical services at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Los Angeles, from 1946 to 1956, and medical director of the Los Angeles County Hospital from 1956 to 1958. He served as professor of medicine at the University of California at Los Angeles from 1948 until 1964, and as professor of medicine at the University of Southern California from 1956 to the present. He became dean of the U.S.C. School of Medicine in 1964.

Dr. Egeberg served in the Medical Corps from 1942 to 1946. He was the personal physician and aide-de-camp to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur from 1944 to 1945.

Dr. Egeberg is a member of the National Advisory Cancer Council; the Special Medical Advisory Group to the Veterans Administration; and the California Board of Public Health. He served as chairman of the Governor's Committee for the Study of Medical Care and Health in California from 1959 to 1960. He is chairman of the California Commission on Regional Medical Programs.

The appointment of John B. Martin as commissioner on aging was confirmed by the Senate on May 23. In this capacity, Mr. Martin will be operating head of the Administration on Aging, a constituent agency of the Social and Rehabilitation Service in the Department of Health,

Education, and Welfare. In addition, he has been appointed special assistant to the President for the aging.

Mr. Martin, 59, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1931 and attended Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar in 1933. He was graduated from the University of Michigan Law School in 1936. He was the deputy director of the Office of Civil Defense from 1942 to 1944. He then served in the U.S. Navy until 1946, attaining the rank of lieutenant commander.

In 1948, he was elected to the Michigan State Senate and was elected state auditor in 1950, a position he held until 1954. In 1955, he re-entered the practice of law in Grand Rapids.

In 1959-60, Mr. Martin was the chairman of the Grand Rapids Coordinating Council on Aging. He served as a member of the National Planning Advisory Committee for the White House Conference on Aging, held in January of 1961.

Willis W. Atwell, 59, has been appointed deputy commissioner on aging, effective June 30. He was born in Saginaw, Michigan, and educated at Grand Rapids Junior College, the Kendall School of Design, and Michigan State University, where he majored in business administration.

Mr. Atwell has had many years of experience in social work and community organization, with emphasis on work with older people. He comes to the Administration on Aging from the American Association of Retired Persons and the National Retired Teachers Association, where he had served for six years, the last six months as associate director for AARP activities. He joined AARP and NRTA as a field representative in 1963, coming to Washington headquarters in 1964. His duties have included development of community seminars and workshops, program planning and assistance to private and public agencies in setting up and conducting retirement planning programs.

From 1959 to 1963, Mr. Atwell was executive director of the Coordinating Council on Aging of Grand Rapids and Kent County, Mich. During this period, the Council pioneered in developing community programs for older people. It also carried out recommendations stemming from a joint research project of the Council and the University of Michigan Institute of Gerontology, a study on which Mr. Atwell served.

Mr. Atwell was a Michigan delegate to the 1961 White House Conference on Aging. He has been active in the State Gerontology Society and an executive director of the Grand Rapids Community Chest, United Fund, and Council of Social Agencies.

Residence Requirements for Public Assistance Prohibited

On June 3 Secretary of HEW Robert H. Finch issued interim regulations prohibiting states from imposing durational residence requirements as a condition of eligibility for public assistance under the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act.

The regulations cover all federal-state public assistance programs: old age assistance; aid to the blind; aid to the permanently and totally disabled; the combined program for aged, blind, and disabled; and aid to families with dependent children. Regulations covering the Medicaid program and the older medical assistance for the aged program already prohibit durational residence requirements.

The new regulations reflect the Supreme Court decision of April 21 invalidating durational residence requirements. They prohibit states from imposing, as a conditional of eligibility for assistance, any residence requirement that excludes any individual who resides in the state.

States that have imposed durational residence as a condition of eligibility must publicize changes in the state's requirements to inform former or potential applicants and other interested persons. The methods used to meet this requirement will be approved by regional commissioners of SRS.

In addition, if records permit identification, states must give written notification to anyone denied assistance within the past year because of durational residence requirements. This notification must be given within 90 days of publication of the regulations and must clearly explain the right of the person to apply for assistance.

The regulations also prohibit states from imposing eligibility conditions which exclude any resident because of his reason for entering the state, except insofar as it may bear upon whether he is there for a "temporary purpose."

The ruling could make an estimated 100,000 to 200,000 additional people eligible for public assistance across the country. The estimated increase in public assistance costs could be $140 million to $200 million a year in federal, state, and local funds.

Production of German Measles Vaccine Licensed

Secretary Finch has announced approval of the first license in the United States to produce a live attenuated

German measles (rubella) virus vaccine. The license was given to Merck Sharp & Dohme, West Point, Pa.

Its vaccine uses the HPV-77 rubella virus strain which was developed by National Institutes of Health scientists and grown in a duck embryo cell culture system developed by Merck virologists.

Secretary Finch said the new rubella vaccine has undergone extensive testing for safety and effectiveness for the past two years by the Division of Biologics Standards of NIH. It has been administered to more than 18,000 children and adults in community testing in this country and abroad.

Additional vaccines currently under consideration are expected to be licensed as testing and evaluation programs are completed.

Secretary Finch said protection offered by the vaccine promises to be long lasting on the basis of patterns of antibody retention observed in children vaccinated more than three years ago.

Reflecting recent recommendations of the Public Health Service Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, primary emphasis on use of the vaccine will be placed on immunizing school age children who account for approximately 75% of rubella cases. These children, in turn, expose women of childbearing age to the virus.

Rubella virus infection, if contracted by women in early months of pregnancy, can cause fetal abortions or a multiplicity of birth defects including cataracts, deafness, heart disease, and mental retardation.

More than 5,000 fetal deaths or birth deformities resulted from rubella infections during an epidemic of the disease in the U.S. in 1964 and 1965. Because major outbreaks of the disease tend to occur in seven to ten year cycles, medical scientists believe a significant upswing in German measles cases would occur late in 1970 or early in 1971.

The vaccine is not recommended for routine use in women of childbearing age because its safety has not been established for use in pregnant women.

Isolation of the rubella virus was announced at Harvard University and Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in 1962. By 1965, scientists at NIH had attenuated the live rubella virus, thus making possible the development and testing of vaccines produced in various laboratories.

Centers for Deaf-Blind Children Opening

Establishment of eight regional centers to serve deaf-blind children in 41 states was announced on June 1 by the U.S. Office of Education. The centers were authorized by the Congress as a result of the German measles (rubella) epidemics which affected an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 children in 1963-65.

Associate Commissioner James J. Gallagher of the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, which is responsible for setting up the centers, said that plans are underway to establish two more centers in fiscal 1970 to develop programs and services in the remaining states.

"The Deaf-Blind Centers will make a significant contribution toward planning, developing, and providing services for many of these children who suffer from impairment of both vision and hearing," he said.

"These deaf-blind children have been deprived of their major avenues of learning and contact with the everyday experiences of life which normally are taken for granted," he added. "Their restoration to society is one of the great challenges in fulfilling the Nation's commitment to educate our more than 5 million handicapped children. To help meet this challenge, which places an additional responsibility on the Nation's limited facilities for education of the handicapped, Congress authorized the Deaf-Blind Centers."

The centers are authorized by Public Law 90-247, which amends Title VI, Part C of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Federal funding for fiscal 1969 is $1 million.

(In this program the term "center" refers not to a building but to a comprehensive regional system of services for deaf-blind children, involving the states in the area and coordinated by a designated agency.)

Five of the centers started operations June 1, 1969. Three others will devote their first year, starting June 1, to planning and developing specific programs to meet the needs of deaf-blind children.

The five operational centers will provide comprehensive diagnostic and evaluative services, education, adjustment, and orientation programs; as well as consultative services for parents, teachers, and others who are involved directly in the service of deaf-blind children.

These five centers will involve participation of 26

states and will be served by the following coordinating agencies:

– Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind, Talladega, Ala., which will coordinate services in Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida.

– California State Department of Education, Sacramento (California, Nevada, Arizona, and Hawaii).

– Perkins School for the Blind, Watertown, Mass. (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine).

– The New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, Bronx, New York (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware).

– Washington State School for the Blind, Vancouver, Wash. (Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming).

Fifteen states will be involved in the programs of the three planning Centers. Their activities will be coordinated by:

– Michigan State School for the Blind, Lansing (Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio).

– Callier Hearing and Speech Center, Dallas (Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico).

– Colorado State Department of Education, Denver (Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, Wyoming).

The Deaf-Blind Centers will be administered through the Division of Educational Services of the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, directed by Dr. Frank B. Withrow. The national program will be supervised by Dr. Donald R. Calvert, chief of Project Centers Branch, and Robert Dantona, coordinator of Centers and Services for Deaf-Blind Children.

Grants To Be Awarded Under Education Professions Development Act

Teachers and other educational personnel who work with handicapped children in regular classrooms will receive special training under a program of grants announced by the U.S. Office of Education. The funds, totaling approximately $7 million, are for projects in 27 states and the District of Columbia.

In announcing the 48 grants, Don Davies, associate commissioner for Educational Personnel Development, said that they represented the largest amount of money for this purpose ever awarded at one time. The funds are being made available under the Education Professions Development Act.

Dr. Davies pointed out that although attention to the education of the handicapped is increasing, an Office of Education study indicates that approximately 60 percent of all handicapped children between five and 17 years of age are not receiving the kind of specialized services that educators now know how to provide. This study, a summary of which was made public last February, is the first national assessment of educational manpower needs.

"These youngsters," Dr. Davies said, "attend regular classes taught by personnel unprepared to meet their special needs. The new grants are for training projects and fellowship grants designed to increase the ability of regular school personnel to recognize and respond to the requirements of handicapped students."

Recipients of the grants are 33 institutions of higher education, eight local school systems, four state education agencies, and three regional education centers. Specific dollar amounts for each grant will be negotiated.

This new effort supplements other Office of Education projects designed to recruit and prepare the approximately 237,000 additional teachers and specialists the manpower assessment says are currently needed to provide special service for handicapped children in both special and regular classes.

(Please note new address and telephone number for Washington office.)

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Washington Report

Irvin P. Schloss, Editor

American Foundation for the Blind

September-October 1969

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Education

The President has signed S. 1611, the bill creating the National Center on Educational Media and Materials for the Handicapped. P.L. 91-61 provides for the establishment and operation of the Center at an institution of higher learning to coordinate activities related to the development of educational media and materials and to play a significant role in the development of such materials. The principal difference from the bill as introduced is the elimination of the requirement that the institution of higher education must be in the Washington, D.C., area.

The authorization of appropriations is $12.5 million for fiscal 1971, $15 million for fiscal 1972, $20 million for fiscal 1973 and each year thereafter.

A "clean bill", H.R. 13310, has been introduced in the House of Representatives to establish a program in the Office of Education for children with specific learning disabilities. The bill has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Education and Labor and will probably be passed by the House of Representatives late in September.

The new bill adds the definition of children with specific learning disabilities to the definition of handicapped children which appears in other laws concerning the education of such children. This was not contained in the original bill. It also reduced the authorization of appropriations from the amount specified in the orignal bill to $6 million for fiscal 1971, $12 million for fiscal 1972, and $18 million for fiscal 1973.

Although this legislation does not specifically apply to children with visual handicaps who do not also have specific learning disabilities, organizations of and for the blind supported it as legislation needed to fill a serious gap in educational services to handicapped children of all types.

Older Americans Act

On September 17, the President signed H.R. 11235, the Older Americans Act Amendments, as P.L. 91-69. The law does the following:

1. Authorizes appropriations of $20 million for fiscal 1970, $25 million for fiscal 1971, and $30 million for fiscal 1972 for state and community projects.

2. Authorizes appropriations of $12 million for fiscal 1970, $15 million for fiscal 1971, and $20 million for fiscal 1972 for research, demonstration, and training projects.

3. Authorizes a separate appropriation of $5 million each for fiscal years 1970-72 for paying three-fourths of the costs of planning, coordinating, and evaluating programs and activities related to the purposes of the Older Americans Act and of administering the state plan.

4. Authorizes financing of 50 percent of the cost of projects for a fourth year.

5. Authorizes area-wide projects.

6. Establishes a new national older Americans volunteer program to facilitate useful non-remunerative employment of older persons on public service projects with reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses.

7. Establishes the foster grandparents program as an ongoing activity as a result of the successful demonstration in cooperation with the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Appropriations

The House Committee on Appropriations reported H.R. 13763, the bill making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for fiscal 1970, on September 11. The bill includes an appropriation of $7 million for the Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped program administered by the Library of Congress. This represents an increase of $332,000 over the appropriation for fiscal 1969.

The House of Representatives passed H.R. 13111, the Labor-HEW Appropriations bill for fiscal 1970, on July 31. The appropriation for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare totals $17,529,100,000 in contrast to $15,407,700,000 appropriated for fiscal 1969. The Senate is expected to resume hearings on the bill around the middle of October.

As a result of amendments offered by Rep. Charles S. Joelson (D–N.J.), who has since resigned from the House of Representatives, the appropriation for various Office of Education programs was increased by $894,547,000. In addition, an amendment offered by Rep. Hugh Carey (D–N.Y.) increased the appropriation for educational programs for handicapped children by $15,460,000. The table below, contains items of particular interest.

	1969	1970 Request	House approved
LABOR			
President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped	$518,000	$540,000	$540,000
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
Office of Education			
Library Services and Construction Act, Title IV A (includes schools for the handicapped)	$2,094,000	$2,094,000	$2,094,000
LSCA, Title IV B (library service for the handicapped)	$1,334,000	$1,334,000	$1,334,000
Educational improvement for the handicapped	$78,850,000	$85,790,000	$100,000,000*
Public Health Service			
National Eye Institute	$1,445,000	$23,685,000	$23,685,000
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	$73,126,500	$75,852,000	$73,098,000
Social and Rehabilitation Service			
Grants to states for public assistance	$6,416,546,000	$7,351,551,000	$7,351,551,000†
Work incentive program	$117,500,000	$129,640,000	$129,640,000
Grants for rehabilitation services and facilities	$386,990,000	$499,783,000	$499,783,000
Development of programs for the aging	$23,000,000	$28,360,000	**
Rehabilitation research and training	$64,000,000	$60,000,000	$60,000,000††
Maternal and child health and welfare	$265,400,000	$285,300,000	$284,800,000
Cooperative research or demonstration projects	$3,150,000	$11,500,000	$11,500,000
Research and training (foreign currency)	$5,000,000	$2,000,000	$2,000,000

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS			
American Printing House for the Blind	$1,340,000	$1,404,000	$1,404,000
RELATED AGENCIES			
Office of Economic Opportunity	$1,948,000,000	$2,048,000,000	***

*The total approved includes $29,250,000 for grants to the states for the education of handicapped children, $2,500,000 for regional resource centers, $3,000,000 for centers and services for deaf-blind children, $1,000,000 for recruitment and information, $5,500,000 for educational media for the handicapped, $34,000,000 for personnel training, $15,000,000 for research and demonstration, $2,000,000 for training and research in physical education, and $3,000,000 for preschool education programs.

†Includes grants for maintenance, medical assistance, social services, and administration.

**Not considered pending extension of the Older Americans Act.

††Includes $600,000 for the National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults.

***Not considered pending extension of the Economic Opportunity Act.

In recent years the Congress has been slow in acting on appropriations bills so that most have become law around the end of the first quarter of the new fiscal year. This year the Congress is even slower, and it is likely that the Labor-HEW Appropriations bill for fiscal 1970 will not be signed by the President until late in November or early December.

Vending Stand Legislation

Since Senator Randolph introduced S. 2461 on June 20 to improve the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act (see WASHINGTON REPORT, July-August 1969), 47 additional senators have joined as co-sponsors of the bill. They are Senators Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R–Tenn.), Birch E. Bayh (D–Ind.), Wallace F. Bennett (R–Utah), Alan Bible (D–Nev.), J. Caleb Boggs (R–Del.), Robert C. Byrd (D–W.Va.), Frank Church (D–Idaho), John Sherman Cooper (R–Ky.), Alan Cranston (D–Calif.), Carl T. Curtis (R–Neb.), Everett M. Dirksen (R–Ill.) deceased, Thomas J. Dodd (D–Conn.), Robert J. Dole (R–Kansas), Thomas F. Eagleton (D–Missouri), James O. Eastland (D–Miss.), Samuel J. Ervin, Jr. (D–N.C.), Paul J. Fannin (R–Ariz.), J.W. Fulbright (D–Ark.), Barry M. Goldwater (R–Ariz.), Charles E. Goodell (R–N.Y.), Albert Gore (D–Tenn.), Mike Gravel (D–Alaska), Robert P. Griffin (R–Mich.), Philip A. Hart (D–Mich.), Mark O. Hatfield (R–Oregon), Ernest F. Hollings (D–S.C.), Daniel K. Inouye (D–Hawaii), Jacob K. Javits (R–N.Y.), Len B. Jordan (R–Idaho), Warren G. Magnuson (D–Wash.), Jack Miller (R–Iowa), Joseph M. Montoya (D–N.Mex.), Frank E. Moss (D–Utah), Karl E. Mundt (R–S.Dak.), George Murphy (R–Calif.), Edmund S. Muskie (D–Maine), Gaylord Nelson (D–Wisc.), Robert W. Packwood (R–Oregon), Claiborne Pell (D–R.I.), Richard S. Schweiker (R–Pa.), Hugh Scott (R–Pa.), Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), Herman E. Talmadge (D–Ga.), Strom Thurmond (R–S.C.), Joseph D. Tydings (D–Md.), Ralph W. Yarborough (D–Texas), Milton R. Young (R–N.Dak.), Stephen M. Young (D–Ohio).

Two companion bills to S. 2461 have been introduced in the House of Representatives. They are H.R. 13661, introduced by Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D–W.Va.), chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and H.R. 13729, introduced by Rep. John M. Slack (D–W.Va.).

The Administration is also developing legislation to amend the Randolph-Sheppard Act, but no bill has been sent to the Congress as of the middle of September.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

Appointments—Robert E. Patricelli

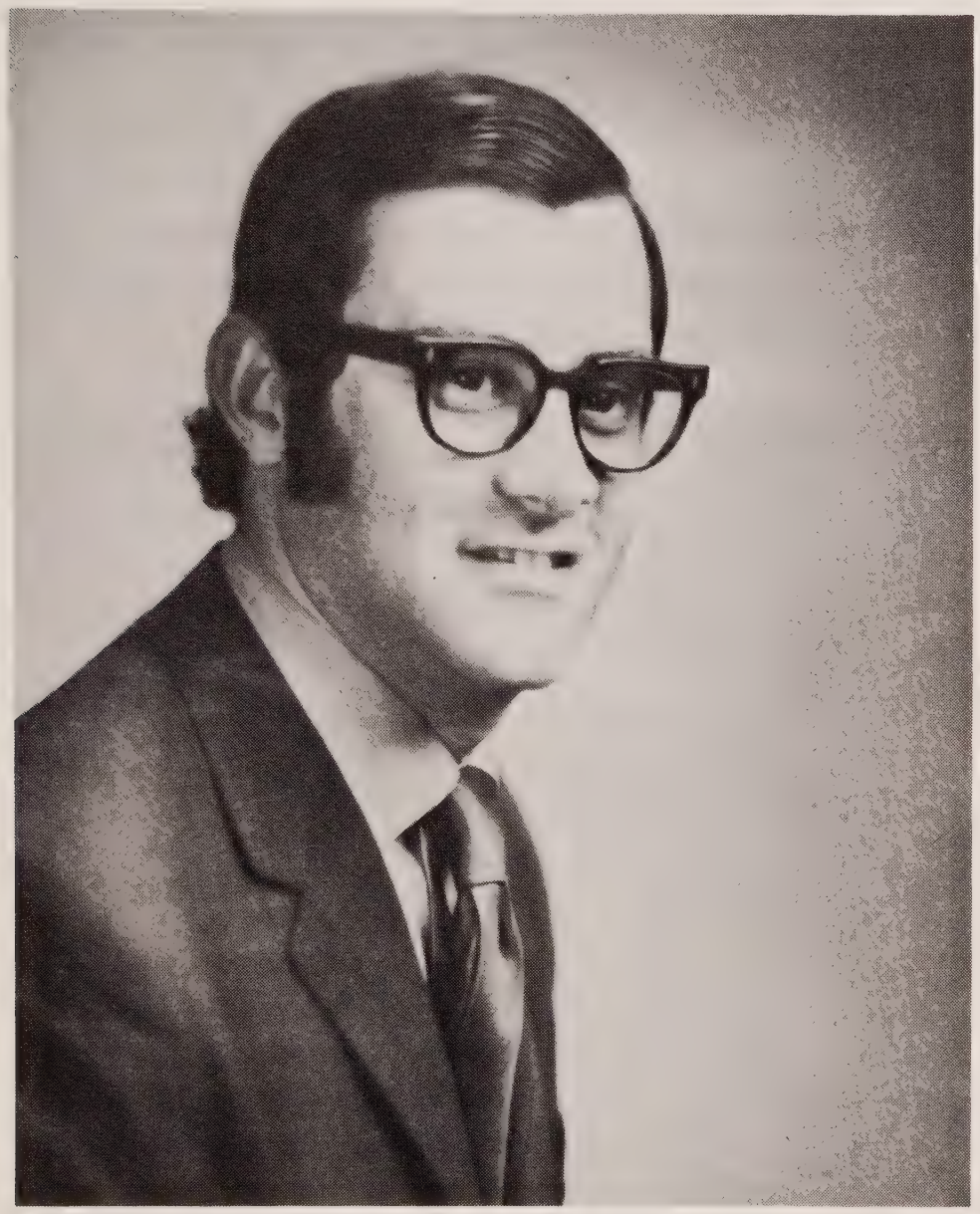
Secretary Robert H. Finch has announced the appointment of Robert E. Patricelli as deputy assistant secretary of planning and interdepartmental affairs. Secretary Finch also said that Mr. Patricelli will be his special assistant for the Urban Affairs Council and will play a key role in the formulation of HEW policies on such programs as model cities, manpower training, and providing social services.

Prior to joining HEW, Mr. Patricelli was minority counsel for the Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty. While with the committee, he did extensive work on juvenile delinquency and manpower-training programs. In September 1965, he was appointed a White House Fellow, one of 15 chosen from among 3,100 applicants. He spent the next year in the office of Secretary of State Dean Rusk, where he handled special projects on Viet Nam, congressional presentations, and departmental administration.

Mr. Patricelli graduated from Wesleyan University in 1961. He received his law degree from Harvard in 1965.

Howard A. Cohen

Howard A. Cohen has been named deputy assistant secretary for welfare legislation in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In this post he reports to the assistant secretary for legislation, Creed Black. He brings to the position experience in both law and legislative affairs.



Mr. Cohen was born, raised, and educated in Newark, New Jersey, and received his A.B. and J.D. degrees from Rutgers The State University. During 1966 he served as special assistant to the attorney general of Massachusetts, and taught at Boston College School of Law. From 1966 to 1967 he was an instructor at the Dickinson School of Law in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

In 1967, Mr. Cohen was awarded an American Political Science Association Congressional Fellowship. While a Fellow, he worked with Rep. Donald Rumsfeld (R–Ill.) and Senator Charles H. Percy (R–Ill.). From August 1968 until he joined HEW, Mr. Cohen was legislative counsel for Congressman Rumsfeld, who is now assistant to the President with cabinet rank and director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Dr. Glen E. Wegner

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Robert H. Finch has announced the appointment of Dr. Glen E. Wegner as deputy assistant secretary for legislation (health).

In his new post, Dr. Wegner, a 30-year-old pediatrician, will be responsible for the development and coordination of legislative activities associated with the department's health programs. He will report to the assistant secretary for legislation, Creed Black.

Dr. Wegner joined HEW in 1967 as a clinical research associate in the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health, where he did experimental work in diseases of the central nervous system.

He left NICHD last year to become a special assistant to Dr. William H. Stewart, surgeon general, U.S. Public Health Service. In this capacity he was involved in the administrative and legislative aspects of HEW health programs.

He is a diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners and has also completed a two-year program in law at American University School of Law.

Dr. Wegner was graduated from the College of Idaho with degrees in zoology and psychology in 1960 and received his M.D. from the University of Washington School of Medicine in 1964.

Dr. Carl Kupfer

Dr. Robert Q. Marston, director of the National Institutes of Health, has announced the appointment of Dr. Carl Kupfer to be the first director of the new National Eye Institute. Dr. Kupfer was professor and chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology at the University of Washington Medical School in Seattle.

The National Eye Institute was authorized by Congress on August 16, 1968. Since that time, Dr. Edward F. MacNichol, Jr., director of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, has served as acting director of the Eye Institute. As the NEI's first director, Dr. Kupfer will be responsible for administering intramural and extramural research programs on the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of blinding eye and visual disorders.

In announcing the appointment, Dr. Marston said, "Dr. Kupfer's special scientific and administrative qualifications and his broad background in several different areas of ophthalmic research will be important in establishing the programs and directing the growth of the new Institute."

As chairman of the Ophthalmology Department at the University of Washington, Dr. Kupfer was responsible for administrative and scientific direction of the department, as well as for teaching and patient care. Before coming to the University in 1966, he was assistant professor at the Howe Laboratory of Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Kupfer earned the A.B. degree from Yale University in 1948, and the M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1952; from 1949-50 he held the Henry Strong Denison Scholarship.

Dr. Kupfer's research interest and accomplishments in ophthalmology and neuro-ophthalmology are numerous. His research in glaucoma has included studies of the movement of eye fluids, the histopathologic examinations of eyes which had been stressed by elevated eye pressures, and developmental anatomy of the eye. He has probed the problems of amblyopia ex anopsia and has contributed important papers on the use of nitrogen mustard for the treatment of retinal blastoma, the transcorneal electrical potential, the corneal fluid pressures and aspects of nerve-muscle physiology, as well as histochemistry of the neuromuscular junction. Dr. Kupfer has also extensively studied the nervous pathways from the eye to the brain.

Dr. Kupfer is on the editorial board of *Investigative Ophthalmology,* one of the leading basic science journals in the field. He was a member of the NIH Vision Research Training Committee, and currently serves on the NIH Neurology Program-Project B and on the advisory committee of basic and clinical research of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc.

Dr. Kupfer also is a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the Association for Research in Ophthalmology, the Association of University Professors in Ophthalmology, and the American Physiological Society.

HEW Reorganization—Education

Dr. James E. Allen, Jr., assistant secretary of HEW for education and commissioner of education has announced a reorganization affecting education functions of the department as well as the Office of Education.

A new deputy assistant secretary/commissioner for planning, research, and evaluation will be responsible for three previously separate Office of Education units: Bureau of Research (which becomes the National Center for Educational Research and Development); the National Center for Educational Statistics; and the Office of Program Planning and Evaluation. He will also supervise a new office devoted to national dissemination of information about better methods and practices in education.

A new deputy assistant secretary for intradepartmental educational affairs will administer and supervise a number of education programs that cut across HEW lines.

A new deputy commissioner for school systems will be responsible for coordination of federal programs of assistance to local school systems. He will provide general direction for administration of the Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, Bureau of Education of the Handicapped, and a new Bureau of Vocational and Technical Education.

A new deputy commissioner for higher and international education will coordinate administration of the programs of the Bureau of Higher Education and the Institute of International Studies and assist in the development of a more effective federal role in these areas.

A new deputy commissioner for instructional resources will have responsibilities for the programs of the Bureau of Education Personnel Development and a new Bureau of Library and Education Technology.

A newly recruited staff of special assistants will report to the commissioner through an executive assistant to the commissioner. Appointment of special assistants for urban education and community colleges will give particular emphasis to these areas of concern.

Dr. Allen said that pending the announcement of appointments to the newly instituted positions he has asked Dr. James J. Gallagher, associate commissioner in charge of the Bureau of Education of the Handicapped, to serve as deputy assistant secretary/commissioner for planning, research, and evaluation.

In addition, Dr. Gallagher has been appointed as acting associate commissioner for research. This is an interim appointment, to provide unity of direction during the period of transition from the Bureau of Research to the National Center for Educational Research and Development and pending the selection of a permanent appointee to head

that organization. Dr. Gallagher will occupy this position as an adjunct to his duties associated with development of the Research, Planning, and Evaluation organizational complex.

Dr. Edwin Martin, Jr., deputy associate commissioner for the Bureau of Education of the Handicapped, will serve as acting associate commissioner in charge of the Bureau's operation.

HEW Reorganization—Children's Bureau

On September 17, Secretary Finch announced organizational changes which will strengthen HEW programs affecting child welfare, social services, and maternal and child health care.

Under the reorganization, the Children's Bureau has been moved from the Social and Rehabilitation Service to the Office of the Secretary, where it becomes part of the new Office of Child Development. The bureau will maintain its role of leadership and coordination of child and parent programs throughout the department. It will also continue to investigate and report on all matters pertaining to the welfare of children, under the 1912 Act which created it.

A Community Services Administration has been established in the Social and Rehabilitation Service to consolidate the administration of social service programs for children and adults. These include programs located previously in the Children's Bureau and in other agencies of the Social and Rehabilitation Service. The Community Services Administration will operate as a single point of responsibility at the federal level for social services offered through state and local welfare agencies. These include child welfare services, services to families receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), and services to aged and disabled welfare recipients.

Stephen P. Simonds has been designated acting commissioner of the new Community Services Administration. Mr. Simonds is now commissioner of the Assistance Payments Administration, also part of the Social and Rehabilitation Service.

Health programs administered by the Children's Bureau have been transferred to the Health Services and Mental Health Administration where they will comprise a new organizational unit. Programs included are for maternal and child health services, crippled children, maternity and infant care, and health of school and pre-school children. Secretary Finch said that maternal and child health programs will be strengthened by their placement in the Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Dr. Arthur J. Lesser, previously deputy chief of the Children's Bureau, has been named acting director of the maternal and child health programs.

Location of the Children's Bureau in the Office of Child Development completes the formal organization of OCD, which was officially established in July. OCD now consists of three major elements: the Children's Bureau; Bureau of Head Start and Child Development; and Bureau of Program Development and Resources.

The Office of Child Development will report to the secretary through the assistant secretary for administration, James Farmer. Jule M. Sugarman continues as acting chief of the Children's Bureau and acting director of the Office of Child Development. When a permanent appointment is made, the chief of the Children's Bureau, a Presidential appointee, will also be director of the Office of Child Development.

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Washington Report

Irvin P. Schloss, Editor

American Foundation for the Blind

November-December 1969

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Unemployment Compensation

The House of Representatives on November 13 passed H.R. 14705, a bill extending and improving the federal-state unemployment compensation program. The bill was reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means on November 6.

Of particular interest to readers is mandatory coverage of employees of non-profit organizations, state hospitals, and institutions of higher education for unemployment compensation benefits provided that they employ four persons for each of 20 weeks in a calendar year. Excluded from coverage are churches, religious organizations, clergymen, employees of primary and secondary schools, physically and mentally handicapped persons who are trainees or workers in rehabilitation facilities or workshops, and individuals on government-assisted work release or training programs. Also excluded are employees of institutions of higher education who are instructors, research personnel, or principal administrators.

The employers covered by this amendment would have the option of paying regular state unemployment tax or reimbursing the state unemployment account for compensation paid to their former employees.

The bill also provides for an extended federal-state unemployment compensation program to pay benefits to workers who exhaust their basic benefits during periods of high unemployment. The program would be financed jointly, 50-50, from state and federal unemployment tax revenues and would provide workers with up to 13 weeks of additional unemployment benefits over their basic entitlement.

The unemployment tax contribution by employers would be a 3.2 percent of taxable payroll. The taxable payroll base would increase from $3,000 for each employee to $4,200 effective January 1, 1972.

Education

On November 12, the Subcommittee on Education of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare ordered reported to the full Committee a comprehensive elementary and secondary education bill, S. 2218, which includes amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The bill authorizes programs for four years with a total authorization of appropriations of some $24 billion.

S. 2218 as ordered reported also codifies federal education provisions relating to handicapped children and includes the new program of educational services for children with specific learning disabilities.

The full Committee is scheduled to consider the bill on December 3. More details will be carried in the next issue of the WASHINGTON REPORT.

Appropriations

Owing to Congressional delay in completing action on various appropriations bills for fiscal 1970, it was necessary for the Congress to enact a continuing resolution authorizing expenditures by the various federal agencies affected beyond October 31, 1969, the date at which the previously adopted continuing resolution authorizing expenditures expired. Public Law 91-117, which was signed by the President on November 14, authorizes expenditures until December 6. An amendment on the House floor, which was also approved by the Senate, authorizes expenditures by the Office of Education at the level approved in H.R. 13111, the Labor-HEW Appropriations bill for fiscal 1970, instead of at the level of funding requested. H.R. 13111 contained $1 billion over the amount requested for education programs.

The Subcommittee on Labor-HEW Appropriations of the Senate Committee on Appropriations resumed hearings on H.R. 13111 in October and were scheduled to hear from public witnesses early in December. It now appears likely that the appearance of many public witnesses will be cancelled in view of the December 6 expiration of the continuing resolution.

On October 21 the Senate passed H.R. 13763, the Legislative Branch Appropriations bill for fiscal 1970. The amount approved for the Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped program of the Library of Congress was $6,697,000, which is $3,000 less than the House-approved

amount and $329,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal 1969.

Intergovernmental Personnel

The Senate on October 27 passed S. 11, the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1969. This legislation is one of a number of bills in the area of federal, state, and local government relationships designed to improve administration of government-assisted programs. The report accompanying the bill points out that there are 162 federal grant-in-aid programs to state and local governments.

S. 11 is designed to improve the quality of administrative, professional, and technical personnel administering programs at state and local levels, especially federally-assisted ones. The bill authorizes federal financial aid for training of state and local government personnel through participation in federally-established training programs, grants to the state and local governments for establishing their own training programs, and grants to non-profit organizations. It also covers exchange programs through which federal employees may be assigned to work in state and local government, and state and local employees may be assigned to work in federal government agencies.

Social Security Amendments

The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives concluded a month of hearings on November 13 on amendments to all aspects of the Social Security Act. In addition to considering the hundreds of Social Security and welfare bills introduced in the 91st Congress, the Committee gave special attention to the two Administration bills, H.R. 14080 and H.R. 14173.

H.R. 14080, which was introduced by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R-Mich.) on September 30, does the following:

1. Provides for a 10 percent across-the-board increase in OASDI benefits, effective April 1, 1970.

2. Provides for an automatic increase in benefits based on a three percent rise in the Consumer price Index.

3. Increases the taxable wage base from $7,800 to $9,000 effective in January 1972, and provides for adjustment in the wage base in accordance with increases in salary levels after January 1974.

4. Provides for computing old age benefits for men at age 62 instead of age 65 as is presently the case for women, resulting in a larger cash benefit for men electing to retire at age 62.

5. Increases widow's benefits to 100 percent of the deceased husband's benefit at age 65 instead of 82 1/2 percent as under present law and provides for actuarially reduced amounts at 82 1/2 percent for a widow at age 62.

6. Permits dependent parents of living retired or disabled beneficiaries to receive cash benefits at the rate of 50 percent of the worker's benefit. Present law limits cash benefits to dependent parents of deceased workers at the rate of 82 1/2 percent of the deceased worker's primary insurance amount for one parent and 75 percent for two.

7. Provides for entitlement to disabled child's benefits for individuals whose disability occurred before age 22 instead of before age 18 as at present.

8. Increases the retirement test from $140 a month to $150 a month and from $1,680 annually to $1,800 annually with provision that retired workers may retain 50 percent of their old age benefit for earnings in excess of these amounts.

Rep. John Byrnes (R-Wisc.), ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced H.R. 14081, which is identical to the Administration bill except for an effective date of January 1, 1970, for the increase in benefits.

H.R. 14173, which was introduced by Rep. Byrnes on October 3, is the Administration's welfare bill. Title I contains provisions establishing the new Family Assistance Plan to supplant Aid to Families with Dependent Children. It establishes a minimum federal payment of $1,600 for a family of four and provides that the first $720 of annual earnings and one-half of earnings over that amount are to be disregarded in determining need. It prohibits the eligibility requirement, now present in many AFDC programs, that a household be without a father. The bill also establishes a work-training program and requires that able-bodied adult beneficiaries, except those caring for children under age six, enroll in such programs.

H.R. 14173 repeals Titles I (Old Age Assistance), X (Aid to the Blind), and XIV (Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled) of the Social Security Act and substitutes a revised Title XVI covering public assistance payments to those categories, retaining specific state plan provisions applicable to groups such as the exemption of $85 of monthly earnings plus 50 percent of earnings over that amount for blind persons.

The amendments under the new Title XVI assure a minimum monthly benefit to adult recipients of $90, less non-excludable income. The formula for grants to the states is altered to provide that the federal government will pay the first $50 of monthly benefits, one-half of the next $15 and 25 percent of benefits over that amount up to a maximum to be specified by the Secretary.

Four state agencies for the blind which presently administer Aid to the Blind under Title X would continue to administer that part of the state plan affecting the blind under revised Title XVI.

The new Title XVI prohibits the imposition of a lien on the property or estate of a recipient and eliminates relatives' responsibility except for a spouse, parent of a child under the age of 21, and parent of a recipient who is blind or permanently and totally disabled.

In testimony before the Committee on Ways and Means on October 27, representatives of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, American Council of the Blind, American Foundation for the Blind, and National Federation of the Blind endorsed enactment of H.R. 3782, introduced by Rep. James Burke (D-Mass.), to make it possible for blind persons to qualify for cash disability insurance benefits with a minimum of six quarters of coverage and without regard to ability to engage in substantial gainful activity. (Congressman Burke has introduced H.R. 14673, a technically correct bill to supplant H.R. 3782.)

These same organizations also advocated an increase in OASDI benefits of 15 percent or more; health care coverage under Title XVIII for individuals entitled to disability insurance benefits; liberalization of the definition of disability for disability insurance beneficiaries, as well as disabled widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives. In addition, they advocated elimination of the age 50 requirement as well as improved cash benefits for disabled widows, widowers, and surviving divorced wives and improvement in Title V (maternal and child health and crippled children's services).

All four organizations opposed repeal of Titles I, X, and XIV so that acceptance of Title XVI as the mechanism for receiving federal funds for public assistance would continue to be optional to the states. They also recommended various improvements in the existing adult titles such as those made by H.R. 14173 in the proposed revision of Title XVI.

The Committee on Ways and Means began executive consideration of proposed amendments to the Social Security Act on November 17. There is speculation that the Committee may report a bill covering increases in OASDI benefits and other improvements to these programs first and act on welfare improvements early in the second session of the 91st Congress.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH NEWS

Appointments—Dr. Edward Newman

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Robert H. Finch on October 3 announced the appointment of Edward Newman, Ph.D., as commissioner, Rehabilitation Services Administration, Social and Rehabilitation Service. The Rehabilitation Services Administration handles the Department's program of vocational rehabilitation which serves the nation's physically and mentally disabled.

Dr. Newman has worked and written extensively in the fields of vocational rehabilitation, mental retardation, and community planning for social welfare and vocational rehabilitation programs.

Born in New York City in 1934, Dr. Newman attended Drew University in Madison, New Jersey, and Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, where he received his master's degree in social administration. He received his doctorate in community planning from the Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare at Brandeis University in 1964.

He has served as coordinator of the Massachusetts Mental Retardation Planning Project and executive director of the Massachusetts Vocational Rehabilitation Planning Commission. Most recently, he was assistant for program planning and coordination of the Human Resources Program Division of the Bureau of the Budget in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Newman has taught at the Boston University School of Social Work and is the author of *Helping All the Handicapped,* a report of the Massachusetts Vocational Rehabilitation Planning Commission, as well as numerous other studies, reports, and articles for professional journals.

Dr. Newman is a member of the National Association of Social Workers, the American Public Health Association, and the National Rehabilitation Association. In 1966, he

received the Annual Achievement Award of the Massachusetts Association for Retarded Children.

Dr. James G. Abert

HEW Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation Lewis Butler has announced the appointment of James G. Abert, Ph.D., to the newly created post of deputy assistant secretary for program evaluation and monitoring. Dr. Abert will be responsible for the development and implementation of systems designed to evaluate and monitor HEW programs.

Dr. Abert comes to HEW from the Resource Management Corporation where he was director of research. Prior to that, he served as an economist at the Institute for Defense Analyses. He was a naval officer for six years and has taught at the University of North Carolina.

A native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Dr. Abert, 36, has a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the University of South Carolina, and a doctorate in economics from Duke University. A former Woodrow Wilson Fellow, he is the author of several publications, including "Evaluation of the War on Poverty—Status and Prospects at OEO."

Presidential Task Force on Problems of the Physically Handicapped

The President has announced the establishment of another in the present series of task forces to assist the Administration with ideas and recommendations for 1970 and beyond. Ralph E. DeForest, M.D., director of the Department of Postgraduate Programs of the American Medical Association, will be chairman of the Task Force on Problems of the Physically Handicapped. The Task Force will review what the public and private sectors are now doing for handicapped Americans, and make recommendations as to how best to achieve maximum help for the affected individual. Besides evaluating the effectiveness of present assistance programs for the handicapped, the Task Force will consider how community awareness and actions might be increased in the interest of the handicapped.

The members of the Task Force on Problems of the Physically Handicapped are:

Ralph E. DeForest, M.D. – Chairman
Director, Department of Postgraduate Programs
American Medical Association
Chicago, Illinois

W. Scott Allan
Assistant Vice President
Liberty Mutual Insurance Companies
Boston, Massachusetts

Robert L. Bennett, M.D.
Medical Director
Georgia Warm Springs Foundation
Warm Springs, Georgia

Lawrence W. Binger
Director of Personnel Services
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.
St. Paul, Minnesota

Hampar Kelikian, M.D.
Senior Attending Orthopedic Surgeon
Chicago Wesley Memorial Hospital
Chicago, Illinois

John W. Melcher
Director, Bureau for Handicapped Children
State of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Mrs. Genevieve H. Schiffmacher
Assistant Commissioner
Department of Labor and Industries
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Boston, Massachusetts

Alfred Slicer, Director
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
State of Illinois
Springfield, Illinois

Lawrence Smedley, Assistant Director
AFL-CIO Department of Social Security
Washington, D.C.

William A. Spencer, M.D.
Chairman, Department of Medicine
Baylor College of Medicine
Houston, Texas

S. Daniel Steiner, M.D.
Medical Director
General Motors Corporation
Detroit, Michigan

Mrs. Spencer Tracy
President, Board of Directors
John Tracy Clinic
Los Angeles, California

Henry Viscardi, Jr.
President
Human Resources Center
Albertson, Long Island, New York

Preschool Education

Grants totaling approximately $1 million were awarded during fiscal 1969 to 24 public and non-profit private organizations for the establishment of model preschool programs for handicapped children, the Office of Education has announced.

This new program represents a major breakthrough in providing for preschool children, as young as a few days old, their first chance to keep up with children who do not have handicaps. This new effort will demonstrate successful early education programs to local and state agencies so that they will be encouraged to improve their programs for preschool handicapped children.

The program is authorized under Public Law 90-538, the Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act. The legislation requires that each program be coordinated with the school system in the community being served.

For further information or copies of guidelines write to "Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act" or Miss Jane DeWeerd, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, 7th and D Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202.

Applying Research

Nine grants designed to put the results of rehabilitation research to work more quickly have been announced by Social and Rehabilitation Administrator Mary E. Switzer. The grants, Miss Switzer said, will establish a much needed link between researchers and those working with handicapped clients.

Under provisions of the five-year grants, rehabilitation agencies in nine states—Alabama, California, Massachusetts, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin—will hire research-utilization specialists who will be responsible for developing principles and techniques for communicating significant research findings to rehabilitation counselors and administrators within their respective states, and for developing innovative practices in treating handicapped persons. First-year funding under the grants will be about $40,000 per state.

The specialists will not only improve the flow of information from researcher to counselor, they will also communicate agency problems to the researchers, Miss Switzer said. "We hope they will be able to solve some of the problems that rehabilitation counselors have," she said, "either by locating pertinent research projects in their own or other states or by suggesting research projects to their agencies."

The specialists will also encourage rehabilitation counselors and administrators to examine research findings that may not be specifically related to problems their clients face for innovative applications for the benefit of the clients.

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